REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1930-31

00134063

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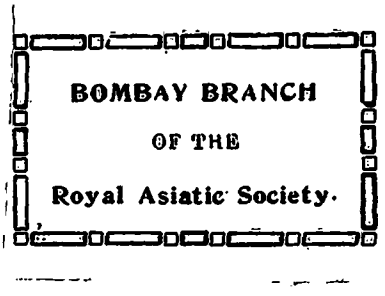

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PREFATORY NOTE

IN compliance with the orders of the Government of India, Part I of this publication—the "General Summary"—deals with the calendar year 1931 and Part II—the main report—with the official year 1930-31 except where it is specifically stated otherwise.

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

General

1. His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Honourable Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, continued to be the Vice-President of the Executive Council: His Majesty approved his further retention of his seat on the Executive Council which he would otherwise have vacated on the 31st March 1931.

The general economic depression, aggravated by the political troubles of 1930, resulted in a fall in almost every kind of revenue during the year 1931. Excise revenue, to mention a big item, fell by nearly 20 per cent. The official year 1930-31 ended with a large deficit, and it soon became clear that there would be a considerable deficit in the present year instead of the surplus anticipated in the budget. Retrenchment and economy therefore became the order of the day in every department, and the expansion of public activities that marked the preceding year came to an abrupt end. Since April, at the invitation of Government, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, with the assistance of a special officer, has been examining expenditure and proposals for retrenchment and economy in every sphere. Their labours have not yet been concluded though many drastic reductions in staff and expenditure have been made, including the cut of 10 per cent in the pay of all Government servants drawing more than Rs. 40

a month excepting the lower ranks of the police. The prices of agricultural produce still remained at a very low level and little credit was available. A poor fishing season and the low prices obtainable for fish affected yet another section of the community. The sea-borne trade of the Presidency, which had already fallen by Rs. 20 crores in the previous year, again went down in value by an even larger amount in 1931. The stagnation in industry can be gauged from the fact that the aggregate authorized capital of the new companies registered was ninety-three lakhs of rupees less than that of the companies registered in 1930, which itself was far from being a prosperous year. The Government appointed in February a committee of official and non-official members to examine the effects of the economic depression and to suggest measures to mitigate them. The report was published in May for general information.

Other features of the year were the floods that occurred in certain districts causing considerable damage in some places. On the 1st April the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was brought into force, abolishing all tolls and local taxes on motor vehicles and imposing a provincial tax in their place. The Madras Services Commission held its first competitive examination for clerical posts in Government service, and over 4,000 candidates sat for the examination. Good progress was made with the Cauvery (Mettur) Project, the dam being more than half completed at the end of the year. The third stage in the development of the Port of Cochin was finished, and schemes for its further development are now under consideration. The trade of this port, which has now replaced

Tuticorin as the second port in the Presidency, increased, and its revenue from landing and shipping dues went up by over a lakh of rupees. The final census of the population of the Presidency was taken on the night of the 26th February.

Political

2. The civil disobedience movement in this Presidency had spent itself by the end of 1930, but the early months of 1931 saw an intensification of picketing in Madras city accompanied by organised attempts to extort from merchants agreements not to deal in foreign cloth. This revival was due partly to the return from jail of persons who had been convicted in the early stages of the movement, and partly to a disregard of consequences based on the talk of negotiations and the prospect of a general amnesty. Operations were directed by the City Boycott Committee and the Tamil Nadu Council of Action until both were declared unlawful associations in the latter part of January. The celebration of Independence Day on the 25th January was the occasion for some hooliganism and intimidation of shopkeepers, a noticeable feature being the riotous behaviour of a number of students.

The attempts at picketing in Madras city represented the only civil disobedience activity going on in the Presidency when the settlement was signed on the 6th March 1931. The settlement was at first celebrated as a victory by Congress adherents, the less reputable of whom indulged in some reckless speaking, until reflection showed that actually very little had been won. What picketing there was, was confined to Madras, where it was done mostly by women, and to Malabar, Kistna and West Gōdāvari districts and was on the whole unaggressive. The only serious

incident at this stage was a riot at Vadapalli in East Gōdāvari district at the end of March, originating with the action of local Congressmen in insisting on portraits of political leaders being placed on a temple car which was being taken in procession. The police had to open fire and two rioters were killed and a number of rioters and police were injured.

Congress activity generally was stimulated by the Karachi session of the Congress and some attention was devoted to organisation, recruitment and raising of funds. The hint conveyed by the socialistic resolution on fundamental rights was taken and Congress leaders began to flirt with labour organisations. Some temporary success was achieved, for labour unions at Perambur and Madura at one time co-operated by providing volunteers for picketing. Various occasions such as Jallianwallah Bagh Day and the anniversary of the previous year's march to Vedaranniyam to break the salt laws, were duly celebrated. About this time too, meetings were being widely held and hartals organised to protest against the execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru and to applaud their "patriotism." J. M. Sen Gupta, imported from outside to revive flagging enthusiasm on the West Coast, took the opportunity in a provocative speech to emphasize the fact that this phase was only a truce in the struggle for independence.

From now on the principal activity of the Congress party was picketing. It was first directed mainly against foreign cloth shops, in which connection the City Boycott Committee and the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee were organised and a "black list" prepared in which

appeared those mills who would not accept the Congress terms. Gradually, however, liquor shops replaced cloth shops as the main objective of the picketing campaign, particularly in the Tamil districts. This was largely due to the activities of C. Rajagopalachari, a genuine temperance crusader as well as an ardent Congressman. While, however, Rajagopalachari provided a central directing influence in the Tamil country, picketing was not an organised or concerted movement throughout the province as a whole, but varied in strength in different districts and from time to time within particular districts, and always depended to a very great extent upon the personality of the local leader. The picketing of liquor shops was generally more successful than that of cloth shops and, although in part representing genuine temperance reform, its adverse reactions on the excise revenue were well realized and welcomed by Rajagopalachari and his lieutenants; hence the special efforts made to picket the auction sales of the toddy shop leases in August. Several local bodies did their best to encourage picketing by voting funds for the purpose and this tendency had to be sharply checked. A correlative feature of picketing in some Tamil districts was the application of social pressure to the intemperate through the medium of caste panchayats. The marked fall in the excise revenue however was due not to picketing, as Congressmen were inclined to claim, but mainly to the general economic depression. Picketing further had a definite propagandist basis, in that it served to maintain the prestige of the Congress and to keep that body before the public eye. It gave rise of course to many incidents, including

one or two cases in which it was necessary in the interests of the public peace to disperse the picketers by force. The Congress were not slow to take advantage of these incidents and to make exaggerated and sometimes unfounded charges against subordinate officials. On the whole it may be said of picketing that, while Congress realized to the full the opportunities that it afforded of political advertisement and, in the case of incidents, of posing as intermediaries between the Government and the people, it was not organised in defiance of the settlement ; while the various incidents that occurred were the result less of a deliberate intention to break the " Pact" than of the element of violence that is inherent in picketing.

In the second half of the year an agitation developed in the districts of Kistna, and East and West Gōdāvaris against the introduction of the increased resettlement rates of land revenue assessment. The agitation was not given the *imprimatur* of the Congress, although some individual Congress hotheads made guarded references to a no-tax campaign, and on the whole it remained constitutional. Numerous petitions were submitted to the Government, interviews were sought with Government officials, and several ryots' associations were organised. The situation was to some extent aggravated by the distressed condition of the labouring classes in these districts due to the economic depression, and there were four instances of raids on granaries.

Towards the end of the year the attention of the politically-minded was diverted to the proceedings of the Round Table Conference. All sections of the press were insisting that immediate

provincial autonomy without responsibility at the centre would not be acceptable. The Premier's statement on the 1st December was at first well received, but discontent began to grow as it appeared from the debates in both Houses of Parliament that the safeguards in the new constitution might be more real than was desired. There was a certain amount of activity in the organisation of several volunteers' training camps. Stump orators began to urge their audiences to prepare for a resumption of civil disobedience.

Communal tension was in evidence on several occasions throughout the year. The Urdu newspapers were continually expressing concern regarding the communal position and warning Muslims to beware of the Congress and to insist on separate electorates and proper safeguards. The strength of the demand for separate electorates can be gauged from the fact that the local Muslims refused to arrange a meeting in Madras for Moulana Zaffar Ali Khan, who had advocated joint electorates *en route* at Bezwada, unless he would consent to advocate separate electorates for a period of at least ten years. This he did at two meetings held in Madras. There were other meetings also to express the same views. Several Hindu-Muslim clashes occurred, notably at Trichinopoly and Vellore and in Ramnad district; and on one occasion trouble was only just averted in Madras by prompt police action. Gandhi's attitude at the Round Table Conference to the claims of the depressed classes for separate electorates caused much resentment and gave rise to incidents between Ādi-Drāvidas and caste Hindus in Madras and in Chingleput district. In Madras an effigy of Gandhi was hanged and burnt in an Ādi-Drāvidas' hamlet.

Youth leagues and organisations were not prominent during the year. Six conferences were held. The Tamil Nadu Youth Conference, at which Congressmen predominated, was notable for a resolution, passed during the currency of the Delhi Settlement, calling for the boycott of "specifically British goods" and for the severance of the British connection. The presidential address at the Āndhra Youth Conference extolled the work of revolutionaries and threatened a no-tax campaign in Kistna and East and West Gōdāvari districts. A case in which two youths held up a clerk of a Madura bank, suggested the existence of an organisation designed to emulate the policy of the northern revolutionaries and to raise funds like them by violent methods. Generally the assassinations and crimes in Bengal and elsewhere were condemned, though this attitude was usually qualified in the early part of the year by some expression of disapproval of the measures taken to punish and suppress them.

Economic

3. The outstanding feature of the agricultural year was the continued low level of the prices of food-grains, accompanied by a general restriction of credit and a shortage of ready money. From June onwards, however, prices showed a tendency to rise. The total average area under dry crops was less than in the previous year and less than the average, but the area under wet crops increased and was above the average.

In April, May and June rainfall was below the average except in the area bounded by Tanjore, South Arcot and North Arcot districts on the south and by Kistna district on the north. There was not much improvement during July and

August, but in September came rain which was badly needed for agricultural operations. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon was much below the average, however, in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.

The north-east monsoon began in good time in the latter part of October. It brought very heavy rains in Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts. In the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, however, and in all districts to the south of Chingleput and North Arcot the rainfall in October and November was below the average. In some Tamil districts such as Tanjore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly the shortage of earlier rains seemed likely to have a serious effect on agriculture. The situation was relieved, however, by sudden storms early in December. In a limited area of Bellary district where the seasonal rains were more or less a failure, the position caused some anxiety. Otherwise the outlook at the close of the year was satisfactory.

In August there were heavy floods in the Ponnani taluk of Malabar district. No loss of life occurred, however, and actually there was little damage to crops or property. The heavy rainfall in Ganjām and Vizagapatam in October caused much more serious damage. Over three hundred lives were lost—the great majority in Vizagapatam, where many landslips occurred and large areas were submerged. Much damage was caused to irrigation works. Committees were formed to provide for the relief of the destitute, and Government contributed money where necessary. In November irrigation works in West Gōdāvari district suffered a certain amount of

damage. Short but torrential storms in early and late December caused floods in some of the Tamil districts, and eleven lives were lost in Tinnevelly. The damage to standing crops, however, was not great, and in some areas in fact the rain considerably improved prospects.

Legislative Council

4. The Legislative Council sat on thirty-one days during the year. Twenty-five days were allotted for official and six days for non-official business.

Thirteen official Bills were passed by the Council. The Motor Vehicles Taxation Act abolished all tolls in the Presidency. Further, it prohibited the levy by local bodies of any taxes on motor vehicles, and substituted a provincial tax, the proceeds of which are distributed among the local bodies affected by the change. A cantonment authority was included in the definition of local body in the Act, by a subsequent amending Act. A Bill was passed amending the Elementary Education Act, 1920. Its main object was to allow the levy of fees in elementary schools not under public or panchayat management in areas where compulsory education is in force, but it also made a few other necessary changes in the Act. The Act further to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, empowers the Government to authorise the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, subject to restrictions prescribed, to carry on the functions of a temple committee where such a committee does not exist or is not working properly. It also authorises the Collector of the district to recover arrears of contribution due to the Board or the temple committees as arrears of land revenue. Another Act extended the application of the

Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1899, with certain modifications, to the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district, for the benefit of tenants there.

Bills were passed amending the District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930, and the Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, in order to extend the time for the reconstitution of municipal councils and local boards under these Acts. The Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, were amended in certain respects. The other Bills passed during the year were:—a Bill to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, providing for increased expenditure by the Commission; a Bill to provide for the control of traffic on Government roads ; a Bill to validate the constitution of the sessions divisions of East and West Tanjore ; and a Bill to repeal the Panchayats Act of 1840. Three other official Bills were introduced, and were referred to select committees.

Eight non-official Bills were introduced and were pending at the end of the year. Among them were the Marumakkattayam and Nambudiri Bills, which were circulated on the motion of the Law Member, in order to elicit opinion.

There were twelve motions for the adjournment of the Council to discuss matters of urgent public importance. Three such motions were admitted. One of them dealing with the resettlement in Kistna and East and West Gōdāvari districts, and another dealing with a lathi charge, were carried, while the third motion, which concerned the conduct of certain revenue officers at a public meeting at Ellore, was withdrawn after discussion. A little over a thousand

motions on the budget were tabled, but only six "cut" motions were carried, and in no case did His Excellency the Governor find it necessary to certify any allotments.

Police

5. The strength of the police force was reduced during the year by eighteen sub-inspectors and 795 head constables and constables, besides which, rewards and various other items of expenditure were curtailed. On the other hand, an additional Deputy Superintendent of Police was appointed to be in charge of the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in Madras. An additional police force was stationed at Aruppukottai in Ramnad district at the cost of local inhabitants, to deal with the recrudescence of communal trouble. The Police Training School, Vellore, and the four Central Recruits' Schools did efficient work during the year. The Armed Reserves maintained their usual high level of discipline, the Presidency General Reserve, which was created in 1930, proving of considerable value. The section of this reserve at Tanjore has been lent to the Pudukkottai Durbar for a period not exceeding six months.

Though crime in general increased by 1·73 per cent, murders increased by 17·3 per cent and dacoities and robberies by 14·18 per cent and 5·55 per cent, respectively, the increase in these cases being most marked in the Southern Range. There was a slight improvement in detection and several active gangs of dacoits and robbers were run to earth. Communal riots, which occurred at seven different places in the Presidency, were satisfactorily handled by the police; while the

general campaign of picketing and the resettlement agitations in the districts of Kistna and East and West Gōdāvari added to their difficulties. More use was made of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year, cases under these sections increasing by 20 per cent.

Detailed schemes were formulated for the organisation and control of the police in the event of a general railway strike or other widespread disturbance. District Intelligence Branches were started in many districts without additional cost to Government, and they did useful work. The system of work in town stations and the orders for the surveillance of wandering criminal gangs were revised and brought up to date during the year.

In Madras city advantage was taken of the lull in political trouble after the first three months of the year to give closer attention to the details of the re-organisation scheme which was introduced in 1929. The scheme is now fully justifying itself. The Law and Order patrols did good preventive work by arresting suspicious characters, while the Crime department collected and tabulated much information, of which good use was made. Housebreakings and thefts in the city decreased by 9 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, and detection improved somewhat. The year was noticeable for series of crimes committed by the same organisations, and a large measure of success was attained in bringing these organisations to book. One "cat" burglar wanted for forty-eight offences in Madras was captured in Bangalore. The Traffic department paid special attention to improving signals and the control of

traffic generally. Heavy work in connection with the new Act for the taxation of motor vehicles devolved upon this branch.

Criminal justice

6. There was no appreciable variation in the volume of grave crime except in the districts of Kurnool, Madura, Salem and Tinnevelly, where there was a considerable increase, and in Chittoor district, where it was the lowest on record. There was a substantial increase, however, in the number of sessions cases filed in the Presidency.

In Madras, several prosecutions were launched under the Prevention of Adulteration Act. The Juvenile Court in the city did satisfactory work.

Civil justice

7. The year was noticeable for an appreciable fall in all except two classes of civil litigation. There was an abnormal increase in the number of small cause suits, due chiefly, it is thought, to the fact that wider small cause powers were given to District Munsifs of over three years' standing. Insolvency petitions also rose in number considerably, as a result of the general financial depression. The latter, however, did not prevent an increase in the number of suits filed in the Madras Small Cause Court and in the City Civil Court, where the number was the highest recorded.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court the number of second appeals pending increased despite an improvement in disposal, the reason being a larger institution of such appeals. A special bench sat for about two months to deal with Letters Patent appeals, the disposal of which was in consequence greatly expedited.

Three additional Subordinate Judges and two additional District Munsifs were appointed during the year. As a measure of retrenchment, three

District Munsifs' courts, and two permanent appointments of additional District Munsifs and one of an additional Subordinate Judge were abolished.

Prisons

8. The only changes in the number of jails were that the Koraput District Jail was reduced to a sub-jail, and that one sub-jail was abolished and one new one opened. Prisoners of all classes were fewer in 1931 than in the previous year. Some jails, however, were overcrowded earlier on, owing to the glut of satyagraha prisoners. Relief came with the release of 3,098 of these prisoners, fifty-six after they had tendered apologies and most of the remainder under the terms of the pact between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi. Three hundred and ten Mappillas and 158 other prisoners were conditionally released, the latter on the recommendation of advisory boards. Forty-eight prisoners were released on medical grounds. Seven selected prisoners were sent to the Andamans under the colonisation scheme. The Discharged Prisoners Aid Society did excellent work, and, with a substantial increase in funds as a result of propaganda, endeavoured to expand and improve its organisation for the care of prisoners after release. There was an improvement in jail discipline, and health was satisfactory. Good results were obtained at the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, where cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are segregated. Two hundred and eighteen prisoners were given treatment in this institution and there were fewer deaths than in 1930. The usual attention was paid to education and technical training in the various jails. Ambulance work and

first-aid were taught in all jails, borstal schools and certified schools.

The system of borstal training employed in the borstal schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah has proved very successful, directed as it is towards inculcating habits of work and discipline, while giving at the same time a practical knowledge of some trade or handicraft which should enable a boy to get work fairly easily after his discharge. The certified schools both Government and aided were well managed, and all branches of training in them were carried on in a progressive and sympathetic spirit.

Registration and companies

9. The number of registrations fell by 13 per cent as compared with the year 1930, and the revenue fell by more than 10 per cent. Among the steps taken to increase the revenue, was the modification of registration concessions allowed to co-operative societies, which are now required to pay half fees instead of being wholly exempted from payment. Measures of retrenchment included the abolition of the itinerating system of registry and of the post of Inspector of Registration Offices, and the merging of four registration districts in other districts, whereby the number of District Registrars was reduced to twenty-eight. Thirty-one villages in the Vizagapatam Agency were brought within the scope of the Indian Registration Act during the year, and the total number of sub-offices increased from 572 to 578. The system of copying documents by photography was extended to four more District Registrars' offices.

There was an increase from 876 to 934 in the number of companies at work. Fifty-three

companies ceased to exist, and 111 new ones were registered. The latter included 41 banking and loan companies and 35 trading and manufacturing concerns. A large number of companies were floated for encouraging swadeshi goods and for the manufacture of khaddar. Five new companies had authorised capitals of Rs. 5 lakhs and only three had capitals in excess of this. The largest was the Standard Bank of India, Limited, with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 lakhs. The total authorised capital of all new companies registered amounted to Rs. 1·43 crores against the previous year's figure of Rs. 2·36 crores. The registration of the record number of fifteen provident insurance societies again demonstrates the interest of the poorer classes in such institutions.

Co-operation

10. The co-operative movement was severely affected by the economic depression, which, in conjunction with an unfavourable season, produced a serious financial crisis. Despite the most strenuous efforts all round to improve collection, there was a general increase in balances overdue. The Central Banks fell into arrears with repayments to the Provincial Bank, which, as a consequence, had not sufficient funds to meet their demands in the first quarter of the year. The situation was relieved by a Government loan of ten lakhs of rupees, which in fact at one time provided the only credit available to ryots in some districts, and enabled them to hold back their crops until prices improved somewhat. In order to compete with other attractive investments such as those offered by Government of India and Mysore Government loans, the Central Land Mortgage Bank issued debentures bearing an

enhanced rate of 6½ per cent interest instead of the usual 6 per cent, but even so failed to attract much money. Some of the primary land mortgage banks issued debentures locally with some degree of success.

The work of the supervising unions, to which most societies are affiliated, was unsatisfactory, and, with a few exceptions, the district federations did little work. The functions of the latter, which are intended to co-ordinate the activities of the unions, are being gradually taken over by the Central Banks. As regards training in co-operative methods, the course in the training institutes has been extended from four and a half to nine months, and the syllabus has been amplified. Registration of new societies was restricted to the minimum, attention being given rather to the rectification of bad societies, and the liquidation of those beyond hope of improvement. Only 183 new societies were registered, while the registration of 501 was cancelled.

Local boards and municipalities

11. All municipal councils except those of Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, Udumalpet and Madura, were reconstituted in the course of the year under the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act of 1930. The two last-named councils were superseded for maladministration. The municipal councils at Anakapalle and Virudhunagar, which had been superseded in 1929 and 1930, respectively, were reconstituted.

The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, for the first time gave power to the Government to supersede panchayat boards for maladministration. This power was made use of during the year to supersede three panchayat

boards in Salem district and one each in Tinnevelly and North Arcot districts. Moreover, the presidents of seven other panchayat boards were removed for disobedience to the provisions of the Act and for abuse of powers.

Trade and ports

12. The value of the private trade of the Presidency for the first eleven months of the year declined by Rs. 20·27 crores when compared with the corresponding period of 1930. Foreign imports went down by Rs. 7·93 crores in value, mainly due to smaller receipts of cotton piece-goods, machinery, iron and steel, kerosene oil, cotton twist and yarn, sugar, and vehicles, though there were larger arrivals of petroleum, rice and paddy. The drop of Rs. 8·58 crores in the foreign export trade is accounted for by smaller shipments of groundnuts, raw cotton, coffee, rice, raw rubber, tanned skins, coloured cotton piece-goods and coir manufactures, against which must be set larger exports of dried fruits and vegetables. The trade of this Presidency with the British Empire fell by Rs. 7·36 crores. There was a fall of Rs. 3·76 crores in the value of the coasting trade.

The gross revenue receipts of the Madras Port Trust fell by nearly Rs. 5 lakhs, the tonnage of goods handled at the port decreasing considerably. The new north quay was completed during the year and also a new shed, which was leased to a groundnut exporting firm. Floodlight towers were erected on the west quay and gave satisfactory results. The damage caused in the cyclone of November 1930 was repaired during the year. The port was again affected by cyclonic weather on two occasions—in May and December—but with no serious effects.

There was an increase of over Rs. 1 lakh in the gross revenue of the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund up to the end of November. A larger number of steamers called at the port, which now stands second only to Madras. Some new moorings were laid and there are now available :—one berth for steamers up to 700 feet in length, five berths for steamers up to 500 feet in length and two berths for smaller steamers. A conference was held at Madras in September, when the various problems connected with the further development of the harbour were discussed by representatives of the different governments and interests concerned.

There was a slight increase in imports at Tuticorin and a decrease in exports. The gross revenue of the Port Trust increased by about Rs. 36,000. More steamers called at the port than in the previous year, but passenger traffic decreased.

There was a general decrease in the tonnage of trade and the receipts from dues at all the other minor ports in the Presidency with the exception of Cocanada, Pamban and Badagara. At Negapatam there was a marked fall in the passenger traffic, owing to the continued slump in the rubber trade. Repairs to the piers at Calicut and to the pier at Tellicherry were completed during the year. A cyclonic storm in December affected Negapatam and ports to the south of it causing some slight damage.

Agriculture

13. The continued popularity of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, can be judged from the fact that there were 321 applications for the 48 vacancies in the year. The three schools for farm labourers were quite successful, but the two

middle schools did not have a satisfactory year, as there appears to be little demand for the type of education provided by them.

Work was continued in furtherance of the attempt to reduce the costs of paddy production by growing it in rotation with other and more profitable crops. Sugarcane, plantain and groundnut were some of the crops tried for this purpose. The *grasshopper* pest did serious damage to paddy in Ganjām district, and a special staff was employed to supervise digging operations by which the egg-masses of the grasshopper were brought to the surface. Over 331,000 lb. of seed were issued from the paddy-breeding stations for distribution to ryots. From experiments undertaken it is now thought that ragi can be grown throughout the year. It was also found that wider spacing of cholam gives an improvement in the yield. Trials have shown that non-irrigated sugarcane can with advantage be planted two months earlier than is usually done, and that the canes mature a little earlier with flooding. A wide rotation for this crop was found to be advisable. There was an increased demand for fruit ; and seeds and plants of oranges, sapotas, mangoes and plantains were supplied to cultivators by the department.

A strain of *cambodia* cotton for dry cultivation was evolved. This was found necessary as ryots usually grow this cotton as a dry crop, although the department has always recommended against the practice. Trials in the early sowing of *cambodia* cotton resulted in a yield from cotton sown about the middle of September, of 37 per cent more than from cotton sown in the third week of October. A large amount of seed was

distributed during the year. The study of oil-seeds was continued by a specialist. It was found that coconuts from trees treated with cattle manure give the largest yield of copra and that the nuts yield best in May. The coconut caterpillar pest was investigated, and a boat laboratory was used on the backwaters to cope with it. Ryots readily adopted the remedial and preventive measures suggested. Two hundred and fifty fresh selections of groundnut were made during the year. The movement of moisture in soils and the effect of the repeated use of fertilizers on clay soils were among the general subjects investigated. A survey was made of *stephanoderes hampeii*—a serious beetle pest in coffee; *tobacco aphis*, of which there was a serious recrudescence throughout the Presidency, also engaged the attention of the department.

The knowledge gained by experience and experiment was, as usual, placed at the disposal of the ryots, through the demonstrators in the districts, by means of a large number of demonstration plots in ryots' land, exhibitions on various occasions and general propaganda. Another motor exhibition van was acquired, and three are now in use. The demonstrators concentrated their work in a few central villages, instead of trying to cover a large area as was done in previous years. More time was devoted too, to the teaching and demonstration of fundamental principles.

The food requirements of the Indian bullock were studied during the year. The growing of sunnhemp, already popular in some parts as a fodder crop, was encouraged. Ryots were shown how to make silage, and were advised to add

oil-cakes, which are now cheap, to the feed of cattle. As before, the department maintained three milking herds, one herd of draught cattle and one herd of milking cattle suitable also for draught purposes.

Veterinary

14. Rinderpest, as usual, was the most prevalent disease among cattle, and affected the districts of Guntūr, Kurnool and Nellore most severely. The veterinary staff performed over 114,000 inoculations against the disease, and in certain districts the Cattle Disease Act was enforced. A special officer began work in July on the investigation of the present methods of combating rinderpest. Other prominent diseases were black-quarter and haemorrhagic septicaemia, against both of which the staff carried out many inoculations.

There were 118 public veterinary institutions at the end of the year, and 268 sanctioned posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Ninety-seven posts were held by touring officers. Six new touring posts had been created, but were subsequently abolished on grounds of economy. Besides their other duties, the staff also attended to meat inspection in certain municipal and panchayat areas, and carried out periodical inspections of lethal chambers maintained by local boards for the destruction of stray dogs. A good deal of propaganda work was also done.

In the Madras Veterinary College, the post of lecturer in anatomy was filled up. The second year course under the new curriculum introduced in 1930 was started. Forty new students were selected for admission to the college. The laboratory issued over 254,000 doses of rinderpest virus for inoculation purposes to the staff and to Indian states and other provinces. Several

items of research work and various experiments were carried out, among them the experimental manufacture of anti-rinderpest serum in the hot weather—so far with satisfactory results.

Fisheries

15. Fishing was generally poor during the year, and the prices of fish were low. Transactions in the fish-curing yards on the East Coast to the north of Madras improved somewhat, however, and in South Kanara the fishing was satisfactory. On the whole, the material condition of the fisher-folk deteriorated, and the former progress in education and co-operation received a check.

Serious damage prevented the trawler "Lady Goschen" from doing any research work after February. The usual work went on at the Krusadai Island and West Hill (Calicut) biological stations. The Assistant Biologist in charge investigated the age and food of the East and West Coast varieties of sardine, as a special item of work. He found that the food of the West Coast variety was different and accounted for the greater abundance of oil in this sardine. He wrote a paper on the food and feeding habits of the East Coast sardine for the Science Congress at Bangalore. Further improvements were made in the prawn drier at Tanur, and it is expected that this contrivance, when satisfactorily tested, will be copied by fishermen and will considerably augment their profits. Experiments in marking chanks were begun with a view to ascertaining their rate of growth and habits of migration. The survey of the Tanjore coast, which had already resulted in the discovery of six important new chank beds, was discontinued for financial reasons. The chank fishing on the Tinnevelly coast was satisfactory, but the fishery was closed for two

months in the year owing to the fall in the price of chanks and the need for economy.

Deep-water tank fishing continued in the Mopad reservoir and the supply of fish to the surrounding markets was maintained throughout the year. Catla fish, which were introduced by the department here and elsewhere, are now well established in the reservoir and are doing fairly well in several other waters. Mahseer also is thriving well in the Mopad reservoir and also in some waters in the Ānamalais where they were introduced. Owing to the conditions of financial stringency, the rural pisciculture operations begun in 1930, had to be stopped—not, however, before a number of wells in rural parts had been stocked with fish, and considerable enthusiasm on the part of local boards and the public had been aroused. A good deal of work was done during the year on the preparation of the book to be entitled " Madras Fish and Fisheries. "

Forests

16. The present area of the reserved forests is 18,959 square miles, of which 3,341 square miles are administered by the Revenue Department through panchayats. Steady progress was made during the year with the preparation of working plans for some of the more important timber forests.

Natural regeneration in the timber forests was fair, though weather conditions were unfavourable. Artificial regeneration was satisfactory on the whole, and the experiments in evergreen and deciduous areas were continued with some success. Considerable progress was made with the formation of new plantations, the results at Nilambur being particularly encouraging. Sandal

is spreading naturally, but no opportunity was lost to propagate it by artificial means also in fresh areas. Several agencies co-operated in the investigation of spike disease in sandal. The planting of casuarina was carried on in certain districts, and the cultivation of lac was continued in the North Salem division and tried in several other places.

Prices of timber ruled very low owing to the slump in the market, and steps have been taken to regulate production with reference to the demand. All the Government saw mills have been closed and timber is now sawn by hand or sold in logs. The usual supplies of sleepers were made to the railways.

Industries

17. Three loans aggregating Rs. 48,150 were sanctioned by Government under the State-aid to Industries Act. Certain measures were taken to make it easier for cottage and small-scale industries to secure aid under the Act.

Among the steps taken to encourage cottage industries, was the construction of a small treadle machine for making shirt buttons from bones. Some tappers from Repalle were taken to Cuddapah district to show the Idigas how to climb the palmyra tree and how to make jaggery from its juice, and baskets, mats and ropes from its other products. So far the experiment has been successful.

The Ceramic Assistant completed a survey of sixteen districts and subsequently carried out tests with samples of various clays. Results so far indicate that there are considerable possibilities for the ceramic industry in this Presidency. Experimental production of printer's ink was continued. The Research Engineer devised a new

plant in which lamp black, apparently of good quality, was produced for this purpose. Experiments were conducted in the manufacture of white lead paint and of boot polishes. In the Leather Trades Institute the use of synthetic tannins such as *tannic medium* for use on skins was taken up, and particular attention was given to work in connection with the growing reptile skin trade. The Special Officer who is investigating the question of stains on skins and hides, published a preliminary report on his work. Experiments were made at the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, to find the best methods of extracting oil from cashewnut shell, as there was said to be a big demand for this oil in America. The Institute sold a large quantity of liquid soap and there was an increased demand for shaving soap. As a result of canvassing, some good orders were secured from Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon.

Several powerful artesian borings were put down by the department. At the request of certain Madras firms, systematic trials were conducted with small pumping outfits stocked by them. The results are being published in the form of a bulletin. Eight loans, amounting in all to Rs. 25,150, were sanctioned to agriculturists for the installation of pumping plants. Sugarcane crushing was done free of charge by a Government mill in Vizagapatam district for demonstration purposes. The weaving parties demonstrated the use of the hot-air sizing machine recently constructed by the department. A good deal of work for the improvement and extension of sericulture was done by a silk-rearing party and five demonstrators.

With the introduction of diplomas in mechanical and electrical engineering, the Madras Trades School, now renamed the Government School of Technology, has acquired a better status, reflected in a large increase in strength. The industrial schools at Bellary and Calicut and the Government Trades School, Mangalore, at which a foundry section has been opened, were very popular. In the School of Arts and Crafts at Madras, the courses of study for the drawing and design classes have been reduced from five to three years. New methods in lacquer work and cotton printing have been started. Five scholarships tenable at institutions outside the Presidency and sixty industrial scholarships tenable at recognized schools were awarded during the year.

The Deputy Director of Industries has prepared a pamphlet describing Mettur and the considerable potentialities of the place as an industrial centre.

Labour

18. The labour situation during the year was generally calm. The Madura Mills, however, experienced two strikes—in February, when 3,000 out of their 7,000 workers went on strike for about five days, and in March, when a strike of the workers in a "key" department resulted in the suspension of work throughout the mills for over one and a half months. Both strikes originated with trivial incidents. The earlier one was partially successful. There were strikes owing to cuts in pay and allowances, in the Commonwealth Weaving Factory, and the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company's mill at Calicut, and in the Commonwealth Weaving Factory at Cannanore. The first of these lasted for two and a half weeks and ended with the

management agreeing to consider a petition against the reductions. The other two strikes did not meet even with this much success. Attempts by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company to reduce their staff by way of retrenchment led to a kind of satyagraha—in June in their Perambur workshops, and in July in their workshops at Arkonam. The men went to the workshops but refused to work, some of them even after giving undertakings to work. The Company were therefore obliged to keep these men out of the workshops. The men met with some success at Arkonam, a number of notices of discharge being withdrawn.

About 4,000 Corporation workers in Madras, including scavengers, sweepers, road workers and others, went on strike with a number of demands. The strike ended after one day, with a promise by the President of the Corporation to consider their grievances and recognize their union if properly registered. There were also strikes of scavengers at Dharapuram and Madura, and a strike of cartmen at Tuticorin over certain orders issued under the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Two short and unsuccessful strikes in tanneries—one accompanied by a sympathetic strike in five other tanneries, and unsuccessful strikes in an iron foundry and an aluminium factory in Madras complete the year's tale of labour troubles.

Seven trade unions were registered and two were struck off during the year, leaving twenty-two unions in existence at the end of the year.

The number of factories decreased from 1,661 to 1,635, mainly owing to a large number of removals from the register. Regular inspection

was carried on as usual, and prosecutions were undertaken where necessary. Sanitation in the factories was generally satisfactory. Proper attention also was given to the fencing and guarding of machinery. A "Safety Pamphlet" in English and the principal vernaculars was issued free to managers of factories, with a view to reducing the number of accidents.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases filed, and in the amount deposited, under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Most of the cases were for distribution of compensation.

Emigration to Ceylon fell by over 35 per cent and emigration to Malaya by over 66 per cent. The number of emigrants repatriated from Ceylon practically doubled and a large number of labourers returned from Malaya. This state of affairs was due to the closing down of many rubber estates and to reductions of the labour force in others and in tea estates. The posts of Protector of Emigrants at Negapatam and Madras were abolished, the duties of the former being taken over by the Port Officer, and those of the latter by the Special Officer for Assisted Emigrants from South Africa. A larger number returned from South Africa under the scheme of assisted emigration. The Special Officer helped them to find employment as far as possible, and tried to get them to take to agriculture. The Repatriates' Home in Madras was of great use in providing temporary accommodation for a number of these emigrants and permanent quarters for a few old and decrepit ones.

The usual ameliorative work was carried on by the Labour Department among the depressed classes for a part of the year, during which the

special staff worked in twenty-one districts including Madras. About the middle of the year, however, the serious financial situation necessitated a great restriction of all these activities, with the abandonment of acquisitions of land, and of proposed new works, and drastic reductions in staff everywhere.

The criminal tribes settlement at Pallavaram, and the reformatory school for girls at Nellore (both under the management of the Salvation Army) were abolished during the year. The site of the Sembiyam Settlement was changed, and with it the name—to Konnur Settlement. Activities for the reclamation of Kallars went on much as usual in Madura, Ramnad and Tanjore districts. The industrial centres have been closed, as they failed to justify previous expectations. A number of unsatisfactory schools have been closed down, and efforts have been directed towards the consolidation and improvement of the remaining ones. Except in Tanjore district, the panchayats worked satisfactorily on the whole. There was a decrease in crime in all the three districts. Fair progress was made during the year with the reclamation of Koravars in Salem district.

Public works

19. Considerable retrenchment was effected in the Public Works Department. A special subdivision was formed for the execution of the Kattalai bed regulator, but this, together with the division formed partly to take charge of it, was subsequently abolished. The Tank Restoration Scheme divisions in Bezwada, Madras and Trichinopoly circles, with ten subdivisions and about twenty-four sections, were closed. The Ganjām Agency division, the Narsapatam division and

the Central Presidency division were also abolished. As a consequence of these measures, the services of one-hundred and ten temporary supervisors were dispensed with. Many projected new works were abandoned and, wherever possible, works in progress were slowed down. A special subdivision has been formed in Tinnevelly district to repair the channels and tanks, many of which were seriously damaged by the December floods. The Executive Engineer who was placed on special duty for the preparation of detailed standard specifications for the department, has practically completed his work, and the specifications are now being issued.

The investigation in connection with the extension of irrigation in the Kistna delta has been nearly completed. Good progress has also been made with the investigation for the remodelling of sluices in the Cauvery and Vennār sections in the Cauvery delta.

All the preliminary works connected with head works of the Cauvery (Mettur) Project have now been completed. Excavation for the main dam has been practically finished, and about 54 per cent of the dam construction has been done, the progress with the concrete and masonry work during the year being very satisfactory. Work on the high level sluice has been commenced, and that on the low level sluice is now in an advanced stage. The excavation of the leading channel is progressing rapidly. As for the canal system, good progress has been made in the Grand Anicut System with the excavation and masonry work, and with the construction of regulators, sluices, weirs, syphon-aqueducts and bridges. In the Vadavār System all items of work have been

completed except the construction of pipe sluices and the excavation of a few rear channels. The expenditure on the project during the year amounted to about Rs. 103 lakhs.

A start was made on the main construction work at the Pykara Hydro-Electric Project, and the progress made was satisfactory. The work on the upper and lower bunds of the forebay, and on the diversion weir and main flume, was carried on while the monsoon permitted. The pipe line and surge tank were completed. The construction and grading of the penstock anchors and piers, and the construction of the power-house and transformer yard, went on throughout the year. A length of twenty out of fifty miles of the transmission line from Pykara to Coimbatore has been completed. The Glen Morgan power-house supplied power to the Pykara works as well as to Ootacamund and Coonoor municipalities and several tea estates. This scheme has thoroughly served its purpose.

Finance

20. In the year 1929-30 the revenue exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 124·09 lakhs, and at the end of that year the closing balance of the revenue account was Rs. 451·71 lakhs. The budget estimate for the year 1930-31 anticipated a deficit of Rs. 16·61 lakhs in the revenue account; but the actual transactions showed a much larger deficit of Rs. 105·36 lakhs. This was mainly the result of the fall in revenue under "Land Revenue," "Excise," "Stamps" and "Forest," though there was less expenditure than was anticipated under some heads—notably under "Education," "Civil Works" and "Miscellaneous." Although the departments did not spend in full the amounts provided in the budget,

the total expenditure in 1930-31 exceeded that in the previous year by Rs. 104·90 lakhs. The bulk of this increase occurred under "Civil Works" and "Education." The closing balance of the revenue account for 1930-31 would have been Rs. 346·35 lakhs ; but a sum of Rs. 67·65 lakhs was repaid to the Provincial Loans Fund on account of the loans taken from that fund in the year 1925-26, and a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs was utilized for capital expenditure, leaving Rs. 223·70 lakhs as the closing balance for 1930-31 and the opening balance for 1931-32.

The budget for 1931-32 allowed for a surplus of Rs. 7·57 lakhs, but the preliminary revised estimates indicate that, in spite of the retrenchment of expenditure during the year and the cut in the salaries of Government servants, the fall in revenue under almost all heads except Land Revenue, is likely to produce a considerable deficit.

Excise

21. The economic depression and, to a much smaller extent, picketing, were responsible for a fall of nearly 20 per cent in the total excise revenue for the first nine months of the year. The consumption of arrack went down by 29 per cent.

Temperance experiments in the shape of closure of arrack shops in selected toddy drinking areas and of rationing arrack shops in five different taluks, were continued by the Government. The scheme of closing all arrack and toddy shops in two compact areas in Salem district was extended by the closure of some shops adjoining the areas. As usual, the sale of liquor, except on a medical certificate, to members of hill tribes on the Nilgiris

was forbidden. The Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees performed their usual functions during the year.

The duty on beer was enhanced from 8 annas to 12 annas per gallon. The operation of the central distillery system in the Vizagapatam Agency was extended. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930,—an important measure—was brought into force from February 1931.

Births and deaths

22. The estimated birth-rate fell from 40 in the previous year to 38·3 per thousand of the population according to the 1921 census figures, and the estimated death-rate rose slightly from 24 to 24·8.

Public health

23. Almost all districts suffered from the ravages of cholera, which was responsible for 27,146 deaths—an enormous increase on the previous year's mortality, thought to be due to floods. The Public Health Department did what was possible to combat the disease by inoculations, chlorination of water, destruction or disinfection of infected clothing and other means. The other epidemic diseases—smallpox and plague—were much less severe than in 1930, and caused 4,024 and 881 deaths respectively. Madura district, however, was badly affected by plague. Investigation was carried on in the Cumbum Valley in that district during the year under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association, in connection with the Plague Recrudescence Enquiry. The results were encouraging. Malaria surveys were carried out in four districts and quinine was distributed free of charge in ten different taluks.

The lady Assistant Director took charge of the maternity and child welfare work in February.

She visited a large number of municipalities with a view to co-ordinating their work in this matter. The rate of mortality among children of one year and under and the maternal mortality rate rose during the year to 178 and 9 respectively for every thousand births.

The campaign to improve rural sanitation was carried on in six districts by means of cinema shows, and magic lantern and other lectures, in which the dangers of soil pollution were pointed out. Over 191,000 cases were treated for hookworm, and a large number of latrines were constructed. Much propaganda was also done in many other branches of public health work.

Sampling work under the Prevention of Adulteration Act was taken up seriously. The Act was in force in Madras city, sixteen municipalities and one village at the end of the year. Out of 1,776 samples sent to the Public Analyst, 769 were found on analysis to be adulterated.

Medical relief

24. The Government sanctioned the retention for two years more of seven temporary dispensaries in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Ganjām districts. One new dispensary was opened in the Vizagapatam Agency and an existing one was abolished. Nine rural dispensaries which had been well attended and which had worked satisfactorily, were converted into regular dispensaries. About 51 new rural dispensaries were opened, and at the end of the year there were 506 of these institutions at work. Midwives were appointed at many of them, the enhanced subsidy offered by Government attracting a larger number of applicants for this kind of employment.

The new out-patient block at the Madras General Hospital has been practically completed and the

new hostel at the Medical College, Vizagapatam, has already been occupied. Most building schemes, including the construction of a number of new hospitals, had to be postponed for financial reasons. The X-ray department of the Government Royapettah Hospital had to be closed. Other measures of retrenchment were the abolition of a large number of posts in the Madras Medical Service and considerable reductions in staff at certain medical institutions. Nearly all post-graduate courses and training in special subjects have been stopped.

The Special Officer for leprosy propaganda and survey carried on his work in the districts of East Gōdāvari, Madura, Ramnad, South Kanara and Malabar. He also opened leprosy clinics in these districts and trained a number of medical officers in the work. Eight district boards have now appointed leprosy officers and have opened clinics. The Government have approved a comprehensive scheme, whereby the Presidency will be divided into six groups, each composed of four or five districts. Each group will have its leprosy officer who will do the work now being done by the Special Officer ; and each district will be in the charge of a sub-assistant surgeon who has been trained in leprosy work. The Specialist in venereal diseases visited several important hospitals in the mufassal. He has made various suggestions for extending and improving anti-venereal work. Clinics have been opened at three more Government hospitals in Madras, where there was an increase in the number of cases treated. Two medical officers were trained in this work at the General Hospital, and all medical

students are now being given special courses in the methods of treatment.

Admissions to the medical colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam are now limited to 120 and 50 a year respectively. Results in the University examinations at the Madras Medical College were not so good as in the previous year ; but at the Vizagapatam Medical College there was a rise in the percentage of passes. The Madras University regulations have been altered so as to permit a candidate to appear four times, instead of only twice, for the Pre-Registration examination. The three medical schools admitted 167 students during the year. Taking all the schools together, the results in the Board examinations showed an improvement. The number of students who leave before the end of the course is steadily increasing however. The Medical Education Committee recommended among other things that the course for a licensed medical practitioner's diploma should be extended to five years and that medical education should be concentrated in Madras. The Government are now considering these proposals.

Education 25. The proposals for retrenchment in the Education Department were not taken up for consideration by the Retrenchment Committee until almost the end of the year; but certain immediate measures were taken by Government, including the reduction of stipends and scholarships by 25 per cent and of night school grants by 75 per cent.

Sanction was given to the introduction of compulsory elementary education for boys in four wards of Vizagapatam municipality. The Committee appointed to consider means for the

improvement of the situation as regards physical training in elementary schools, made its report during the year. The Government, while generally agreeing with its recommendations and issuing orders for giving effect to some of them, were unable, for financial reasons, to sanction many of the proposals. Three men and one woman—all graduates—who had been deputed for training in physical education, were appointed to take charge of this work in four Government colleges. In many training schools for masters the lower grade sections were abolished, and elsewhere admission to these courses was strictly limited, in pursuance of the policy of eliminating lower grade in favour of higher grade elementary teachers. Many more students were admitted to higher grade courses. Arrangements were made during the year for the better inspection of European primary schools. The Madras Law College was re-organized, and a full-time professor and six part-time lecturers have now been appointed.

A committee of the Legislative Council which was appointed to consider questions affecting Muhammadan education, entered upon its duties. The Central Advisory Committee for women's education at its first meeting made several suggestions for the development of women's education, especially in rural areas. Considerations of economy, however, made it impossible to entertain these proposals.

PART II

THE REPORT

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 11 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

POLITICAL

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2. *Vide* pages 12 to 40 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION

3. *Vide* pages 41 to 63 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and pages 1 to 2 of the Report for the year 1925-26.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES

4. *Vide* pages 64 to 70 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY

5. *Vide* pages 71 to 83 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

6. *Vide* pages 84 to 99 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY

7. *Vide* pages 100 to 116 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 and page 3 of the Report for the year 1925–26.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1921—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

8. *Vide* pages 117 to 120 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION

9. His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, continued to be the Vice-President of the Executive Council : His Majesty approved his further retention of his seat on the Executive Council, which he would otherwise have vacated on the 31st March 1931.

The resignations of their offices of Minister tendered by Dr. P. Subbarayan and Messrs. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar and M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar were accepted by His Excellency with effect from the afternoon of the 27th October 1930,

and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Bollini Muniswami Nayudu, the Hon'ble Mr. Ponnambala Tyaga Rajan and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Subbarayalu Kumaraswami Reddiyar were appointed Ministers with effect from the afternoon of the same day.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS

10. During 1930-31 His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., Governor of Madras, made the following tours:—

Coimbatore

On the 1st July 1930 His Excellency visited Coimbatore from Ootacamund to preside at the Forest College Day celebrations.

On the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency visited Simla from the 20th to the 25th July 1930 and New Delhi from the 15th to the 23rd February 1931.

His Excellency was in Madras for a few days in August and again in September 1930. He opened the Madras Flying Club on the 20th August, and presided at the Convocation of the University of Madras on the 21st August.

South Kanara and Malabar

On his way down to Madras His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, stopped at Mercara from the 9th to the 12th October and toured in the South Kanara and Malabar districts from the 13th to the 21st. He visited Mangalore, Udipi, Mudabidri, Coondapoor and Karkal in South Kanara district, and Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Malappuram, Kottakal and Tirurangadi in Malabar district. He received addresses from the two district boards, the municipal councils of Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut and the taluk board of Udipi. On his way from Cannanore to Tellicherry he opened the district board bridge at Koodakadavu. He also inspected the Malabar Special Police camps at Malappuram and Tirurangadi. He returned to Madras on the 23rd, visiting Mettur Dam en route.

Tanjore and Trichinopoly

On the 21st and 22nd November 1930 His Excellency inspected the damage caused by the floods in and around Tiruvarur, Muttupet, Tiruturaipundi, Nidamangalam, Ukkadi, Ammapet and Tanjore in Tanjore district, and Pettavaithalai, Puliyur, Mayanur, Tiruvarambur and Natarajapuram in Trichinopoly district. He received deputations from the Kulittalai Taluk Landowners' Association and the Trichinopoly District Landowners' Association and interviewed several people in the districts in order to ascertain the extent of the damage.

Vizagapatam

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, visited Waltair from the 8th to the 11th December 1930. He received addresses from the municipal council and district board of Vizagapatam, inspected the harbour and the sites for the Andhra University, and presided at the Convocation of the Andhra University. He also visited Anantagiri in Srungavarappukota Agency on the 10th December.

His Excellency spent a few days at Ootacamund during Christmas week and returned to Madras on the 31st December 1930.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

(FASLI 1340—1ST JULY 1930 TO 30TH JUNE 1931)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1340; Statistical Abstract for British India—Prices and Wages in India*]

Condition of the ryot

11. A fair supply of food grains and fodder was available for men and cattle. In spite of an increased yield in some districts, the yield of cotton generally tended to decrease, largely because ryots failed, as usual, to observe the principle of rotation of crops. Prices continued to fall, especially those of paddy, groundnut and cotton, and money-lenders, far from lending any money, have been calling in their past loans. Cultivators thus had little money to spend on their lands or even on their own personal wants.

Their resources did not enable them to stock their crops and wait for better prices—a fact which contributed to the steady fall in prices of land and all kinds of articles.

The wages of the labourer paid in money remained at the same level, and there was a keen demand for his services. The fall in prices consequently improved his position. Wages

POLITICAL PENSIONS

12. The political pensions existing on 1st April 1930 amounted to Rs. 5,08,366-2-7 and were distributed among 526 pensioners.

During the year under report pensions amounting to Rs. 9,012 were newly sanctioned and pensions amounting to Rs. 8,822-3-0 lapsed. Thirteen pensioners died during the year; five pensions were transferred to other provinces; and nine pensioners were newly added to the list. One pension was commuted, but the commutation amount had not been paid at the end of the year under report. The pensions in force on 1st April 1931 amounted to Rs. 5,08,555-15-7 and were distributed among 516 persons. Payments made during the year 1930-31 to those in receipt of Malikhana allowances, to the Carnatic Stipendiaries and to the Tanjore family aggregated Rs. 2,82,515-4-0, Rs. 1,83,048-1-8, and Rs. 22,824-11-0 respectively.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

SOURCES AND REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE

(FASLI 1339—1ST JULY 1929 TO 30TH JUNE 1930)

[*Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1339; Statistical Abstract for British India—Land Revenue*]

Sources of land revenue

13. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources :—

(*a*) peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates,

(*b*) shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages,

(*c*) assessment including water-rate, on lands held under the ryotwari system, and

(*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

The demands under the several heads are given below with the figures for the previous fasli :—

—	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Peshkash	49,93,691	49,92,767	– 924
Cesses...	22,51,627	23,06,500	54,873
Quit-rent	7,52,857	7,54,587	1,730
Cesses...	6,07,665	6,13,319	5,654
Ryotwari and miscellaneous.	6,96,74,772	7,04,77,109	8,02,337
Cesses...	72,61.123	74,06,459	1,45,336
Total ...	8,55,41,735	8,65,50,741	10,09,006

Collections

14. The current demand under Land Revenue and Cesses in the fasli was Rs. 8,65,50,741. Of this, Rs. 8,59,17,581 were collected within the fasli and a sum of Rs. 10,251 was written off the accounts. This represents a collection of 99·27 per cent compared with one of 99·10 per cent in the previous fasli. Arrears under all heads amounted to Rs. 9,05,791, of which a sum of Rs. 5,81,991 was collected and a sum of Rs. 1,16,450 was written off—a collection of 64·25 per cent against one of 65·71 per cent in the fasli before.

Coercive processes

The number of processes issued and the number of sales of property for the realization of land revenue are given in the following statement, with the figures for the three preceding faslis :—

Coercive processes.	Faslis			
	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.
Demand notices ...	962,789	848,981	795,320	765,749
Distraint or attachment notices ...	73,072	77,395	56,119	49,646
Sale notices	59,184	55,447	48,774	38,036
Sales (number of defaulters)	5,850	5,354	4,286	4,868
Total ...	1,100,895	987,177	904,499	858,299

Property was attached in 8·80 per cent of the total number of cases in which demand notices were issued, as against 9·19 per cent in the previous fasli. The number of defaulters whose immovable property was attached was 15,529 compared with 20,362 in fasli 1338. 43·57 per cent of the 67,396 defaulters whose property was attached, paid up the arrears before sale notices were issued, the percentage in the previous fasli being 33·30. Tanjore again claimed the largest number of attachments. The percentage of actual sales to sale notices was 12·79 against 8·79 in fasli 1338. Immovable property of the estimated value of Rs. 2,65,976 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 46,716, and a sum of Rs. 93,442 was realized thereby. In six districts the value of land sold was noticeably disproportionate to

the arrears. The average prices fetched by lands sold to private individuals was 7½ times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 9⅛ times the assessment in the case of wet lands, as against 5½ and 7½ times the assessment respectively in the fasli before. An extent of 8,483·70 acres of dry and 1,187·92 acres of wet land was sold to private individuals. The total area bought in by Government for want of bidders was 3,669·48 acres of dry and 1,056·75 acres of wet land.

Charges

15. The district administrative charges amounted to Rs. 110·71 lakhs in the fasli, and the village service charges, including those of proprietary estates, were Rs. 123·18 lakhs. The total charges, therefore, amounted to Rs. 233·89 lakhs—that is 27·04 per cent of the total amount of land revenue and cesses collected. The Land Revenue Department, which is maintained with this expenditure, performs innumerable other duties besides merely collecting revenue. Magisterial work occupies much of the time of the Collector and of many of his subordinates. The actual cost of collecting land revenue, therefore, is much less than would appear from the figures just given.

Ryotwari holdings

16. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 27·50 million acres—an excess of 141,443 acres over the extent in the previous fasli (as now revised). There were large increases in three districts and smaller increases in all other districts except East Gōdāvari. The increases were mainly due to assignments of waste lands to depressed classes and others, and also, in Tanjore, to restoration of lands bought in by Government for loan arrears.

Assessment

The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 574·29 lakhs against the revised figure of Rs. 571·65 lakhs for the previous fasli.

Cultivation

The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 20·90 million acres against 20·80 million acres in the previous fasli. There was a net increase under dry cultivation of 58,727 acres and under wet of 42,483 acres. Increases of dry cultivation

were specially noticeable in five districts and increases of wet cultivation in four districts. The total area cultivated during the fasli, including that under miscellaneous cultivation, was 21·96 million acres compared with 21·95 million acres in the fasli before. The favourable season was responsible for the general increase in cultivation.

Water-cess and second-crop charge

The revenue derived from water-cess and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 32·54 lakhs as against Rs. 30·14 lakhs in the previous fasli. Six districts showed noticeable increases in this revenue, due to favourable season, extension of irrigation, levy of penalties for unauthorized irrigation and other causes, while there were appreciable decreases in two districts.

Remission

There was a total net remission of Rs. 22,41,610 during the fasli—a decrease of Rs. 6,501 on the figure for fasli 1338.

Miscellaneous revenue

Miscellaneous revenue increased from Rs. 114·57 lakhs in the previous fasli to Rs. 119·40 lakhs, the net increase being Rs. 4,83,113. The increase was mainly under the heads "water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages," "sale-proceeds of lands sold" and "other items."

Transfers of registry

17. Transfers of revenue registration fall under two main heads—

(i) Transfers made upon applications and notices received from sub-registrars, and

(ii) those made upon applications and intimations received from parties, village officers and others.

Under the first head 372,473 applications were received as against 386,091 in the previous fasli. The number of applications received under the second head was 161,079 compared with 168,299 in the fasli before. The total number of applications of all kinds, including those pending at the beginning of the fasli, was 620,078, and all except 81,800 were disposed of by the end of the fasli. Of the total number of applications disposed of in the fasli, 207,117 were rejected, generally owing to defective title, non-production of title-deeds or failure to remit subdivision fees.

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Loans and advances

18. Loans amounting to Rs. 4·99 lakhs under the Land Improvement Loans Act and to Rs. 9·32 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were granted during the fasli, as against a total of Rs. 15·24 lakhs under both Acts in the previous fasli. The amounts repayable during the fasli on account of principal, including the balance outstanding at the close of the previous fasli, were Rs. 8·46 lakhs under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 12·55 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Of the former amount Rs. 7·47 lakhs, and of the latter amount Rs. 11·40 lakhs, were collected. Sums of Rs. 0·84 lakh under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0·4 lakh under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were repaid by borrowers before payment had fallen due, while amounts of Rs. 4,454 under the former Act and Rs. 1,978 under the latter Act were written off as irrecoverable. The total amount of principal and interest repayable during the year in respect of loans under both the Acts, including arrears from previous faslis, was Rs. 30,02,355, and of this, a sum of Rs. 7,92,220 (or 26·4 per cent) was collected without recourse being had to coercive processes, and a sum of Rs. 17,58,299 (or 58·5 per cent) was collected after the issue of demand notices. A further sum of Rs. 1,34,197 was collected after property was attached but before it was sold, while amounts of Rs. 6,483 and Rs. 28,107 respectively were realized by the sale of movable and immovable property. A sum of Rs. 7,567 relating to principal and interest under both the Acts was written off as irrecoverable, and the balance outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 2,75,482.

Wells

Four hundred and eight new wells were constructed and 388 wells were repaired, with the help of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, against 559 new wells constructed and 604 wells repaired in the previous fasli. In the districts of Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madura in particular a large number of wells were either constructed or repaired.

SURVEYS

[Report on the administration of the Survey Department for the year 1930-31]

Parties

19. Five survey parties were at work during the year.

Operations

20. The total outturn of the survey parties during the year was 584·3 square miles of initial survey, 464·8 square miles of resurvey, 178 square miles of supplemental survey and 16·73 square miles of special cadastral survey. The total outturn for the year in terms of resurvey was 1,372 square miles against 1,241·7 square miles in the previous year. The main items of initial survey carried out in the year were the survey of rented villages in two taluks of East Gōdāvari district ; the survey of certain reserved forests in Salem district and of lands to be disafforested in Coimbatore district ; and the survey of the Madugula estate in Vizagapatam district, of the canal-irrigated villages in Kistna district and of the proprietary villages affected by the Cauvery (Mettur) Project in Tanjore district. The chief areas in which resurvey was done were Salem, Malabar and South Kanara. Supplemental survey was carried out mainly in Malabar and in the chattram and mokhasa villages of Tanjore district, while a special cadastral survey was made of Calicut and Cannanore municipalities. In addition, 50 linear miles of roads and 46 linear miles of streets in unions were surveyed during the year.

SETTLEMENTS

[Report on the administration of the Settlement Department for the year 1930-31]

Parties

21. There were four settlement parties at work during the year:—Party No. I in East and West Gōdāvari districts, Party No. II in Kistna district, Party No. III in Salem and Trichinopoly districts, and Party No. IV in Malabar and South Kanara districts.

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Operations

22. Resettlement was due in Palghat taluk and part of Calicut taluk in Malabar district, but, as Government's approval of the proposals had not been received, the existing rates of assessment were continued during the year. Some details of the principal settlement operations of the year are set forth below :—

In East Gōdāvari district the proposals relating to 42 villages of Polavaram taluk which had been experimentally settled, were approved by Government except with regard to money rates. Field inspection and other preliminaries were completed in all these villages, and fair accounts, incorporating the settlement changes but based on in the existing rates of assessment, were issued for 37 of them. Objections to rough pattas were heard eight villages of Cocanada and Rajahmundry municipalities, and fair accounts were issued for two villages. The final check of settlement miscellaneous accounts was completed in seven of the rented villages of Polavaram taluk, and the final check of survey records of lands in which Government have an interest, in 32 proprietary villages of Tuni taluk. Permanent A, B and C registers* were issued for the remaining non-Government villages of Ramachandrapuram, Rajahmundry, Chodavaram and Peddapur taluks, where there are lands in which Government are interested, and for 112 such villages in other taluks. Descriptive memoirs were prepared for 128 villages in the district, and resettlement registers were prepared in manuscript for 402 villages, the columns for "rate" and "assessment" being left blank.

Work in the deltaic villages of the Ellore taluk of West Gōdāvari district was completed, and fair accounts were issued for all the villages. The final check of survey records was completed in eight wards of Ellore municipality, in three

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*NOTE.—Permanent Register A—Register of fields in which Government are interested directly or as reversioners.
Permanent Register B—Register of inams and changes therein.
Do. C—Register of lands irrigated or likely to be irrigated with Government water.
These registers are in use in Estate villages only.

resumed inam villages of Chintalapudi taluk and in the remaining two non-Government villages of the district in respect of lands in which Government have an interest. Permanent A, B and C registers were issued for 169 villages in six different taluks. Resettlement registers in manuscript were prepared for 306 villages and descriptive memoirs for 65 villages.

In Kistna district work connected with the survey of irrigated and irrigable dry lands merged in dry blocks in the non-Government villages of the district was completed, and permanent A, B and C registers were issued for all the villages concerned in five taluks and for all except eight villages in another taluk. These registers were also issued for 233 other non-Government villages, where there are lands in which Government have an interest. Soilwar accounts were prepared for all Government villages, and fresh lists showing changes in the registry of lands vesting in, or belonging to, local bodies, for all except two of these villages. Resettlement registers were prepared for 218 villages.

Resettlement work under the new system was carried out in the Salem, Rasipur, Tiruchengodu, Omalur and Namakkal taluks of Salem district. Objections to rough pattas were heard in 132 villages; field inspection was completed in 115 villages; and fair accounts were issued for 75 villages. Resettlement operations were also in progress in the hill villages of Salem, Rasipur and Attur taluks, and field inspection prior to the issue of rough pattas was carried out in eight such villages in Salem taluk. Fair accounts were handed over to the Revenue Department for 94 villages in Attur taluk, where resettlement work was done partly under the simplified system and partly under the new system. The final check of survey records of lands in which Government have an interest in non-Government villages, was completed in five villages of this taluk, and was in progress in four other taluks. All statistics necessary for a scheme of resettlement for the southern taluks of the district were collected.

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In Trichinopoly district resettlement work was started in the 26 villages of Musiri taluk which formerly belonged to Salem district. The collection of statistics for a resettlement scheme was completed in these villages.

In Malabar district resettlement work was carried out under the new system in Ponnani, Palghat, Chirakkal and Calicut taluks. It was begun in Kurumbranad and Walluvanad taluks, but was temporarily stopped in Kurumbranad as a resurvey of this taluk was ordered. Field inspection prior to the issue of rough pattas was completed in 302 desams (villages) in the taluks mentioned; rough pattas were issued for 250 desams; objections were heard for 160 desams and supplemental field inspection was completed in 168 desams. Fair accounts were issued for 162 desams. Fair accounts were also issued, after the necessary field inspection, for the three experimentally resurveyed villages of Kurumbranad and Kottayam taluks. The scheme report for the resettlement of the plains' taluks of Malabar was submitted to Government.

In South Kanara district resettlement work was carried out according to the new system in Mangalore taluk, and field inspection prior to the issue of rough pattas was completed in 74 villages. Fair accounts based on resurvey were issued for the four experimentally resurveyed villages of Puttur and Udipi taluks. Work went on in the 17 kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, and forest settlement work was also carried out in this taluk.

Six Assistant Collectors were trained in settlement during the year with Party No. III and four Assistant Collectors with Party No. I.

Resettlement registers for 185 villages were printed and despatched to Collectors during the year.

Work under the Estates Land Act

Work in connection with the record of rights and settlement of rents under the Estates Land Act was done chiefly in Ganjām, West Gōdāvari and Kistna districts. Two special revenue officers attended to the work in Ganjām, while that in the

other two districts was done by the officers of the Settlement Parties.

REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION

[*Report of the Board of Revenue for the year 1930–31*]

23. The work of all classes of revenue subordinates in the maintenance of survey marks and connected matters continued to improve. Ryots, however, were indifferent towards stone maintenance in many places.

Training

24. Special training in maintenance work was given to 50 officers of deputy tahsildars' grade, four schools being held for this purpose. All the officers passed the examination of the Director of Land Records. Schools for the training of revenue subordinates in survey were held in 19 districts, and 443 candidates were trained as against 260 in the previous year. Ten candidates were trained in the use of the circumferentor by the Inspecting Deputy Tahsildar of the Nilgiris. Fifty-nine schools for the training of karnams in survey were held, and 1,396 candidates, including private candidates and civil court amins, were trained as against 1,566 in the year before.

Maintenance

25. Regular maintenance was in progress during the year throughout the ryotwari tracts of the Presidency except in parts of eight districts. Most of the excepted tracts were areas in which resurvey had not been made final or which were undergoing, or were about to undergo, resurvey or revision survey. Town surveyors were at work in 45 out of 66 surveyed municipalities. Eighty-four out of a total of 309 surveyed unions were under maintenance. The Inspecting Tahsildars checked the work of the surveyors in municipalities and unions.

Subdivisions

The number of subdivisions sanctioned during the year was 123,944 as against 127,591 in the previous year. Subdivisions were effected on the application of ryots in 80,234 cases. Fees collected in the year amounted to Rs. 1,16,862, and

a sum of Rs. 47,759 was paid to karnams for subdivision work.

Survey marks

The number of stones which required renewal or repair at the end of the year was 1,369,424—an increase of 116,682 on the number at the end of the previous year. Repairs and renewals effected by ryots decreased from 239,682 in the year before to 198,539.

Special operations

Survey of waste blocks and other work was done by district, and special, deputy surveyors in various districts. Special revenue inspectors were also engaged in several districts on survey of roads, land acquisition and similar work.

Great Trigonometrical Stations

26. The condition of the great trigonometrical stations was generally satisfactory. One station, however, had disappeared and another could not be located. A number of bench marks were missing.

WASTE LANDS

(FASLI 1340—1ST JULY 1930 TO 30TH JUNE 1931)

[*Season and Crop Report for the year 1930–31*]

27. The total area of the Presidency for which details were available was 91·029 million acres, of which a net extent of 34·224 million acres was under cultivation as against 34·372 million acres in the previous fasli. The area classed as forest increased from 13·104 million acres to 13·207 million acres, while 20·146 million acres (or 0·797 million acres more than in the previous fasli) were not available for cultivation. Of the remainder, 10·326 million acres were fallow, and 13·126 million acres formed culturable waste other than fallow, as against 10·201 million acres and 13·839 million acres respectively in the previous fasli.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES

28. There is nothing to record under this head for the Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES

(FASLI 1339—1ST JULY 1929 TO 30TH JUNE 1930)

[*Report on the administration of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1339 (1929-30)*]

29. At the beginning of the fasli fifteen estates were under the management of the Court of Wards. The Serugada estate in Ganjām district was taken over in December 1929. As the High Court had not disposed of the appeal against the District Judge's decision in the succession suit relating to the Uttumalai estate, the Court continued formal superintendence of this estate. **Estates under management**

No estate was handed over during the fasli. **Estates handed over**

69·8 per cent of the total extent of the holdings in all the estates was actually cultivated against 74·8 per cent in fasli 1338. The percentage of actual cultivation was over 75 in 10 of the estates. The unfavourable character of the season accounts for the low percentage in the other estates. **Cultivation and holdings**

30. Excluding Uttumalai estate, which was only under formal management, the gross current demand of the remaining fifteen estates amounted to Rs. 29·95 lakhs and the net current demand, after deducting remissions, to Rs. 29·72 lakhs. The largest increases were in Kurupam and Sivaganga estates. The increase in Kurupam was due to resumption of inams, to assignments and to the fact that interest and costs in land revenue decrees outstanding from before the assumption of management, were brought to account in the fasli, and the increase in Sivaganga was due to the fact that the season was favourable and smaller remissions were sanctioned. There were large decreases in Bodokhemidi and South Valluru, **Finance Demand, collection and balance**

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Part I, due, in the former case, to a bad season and low bids at the re-sale of home-farm lands, and in the latter case to a fall in revenue under lanka leases and collection of nazarana. In the fourteen estates under management in this and the previous faslis there was a net increase of Rs. 4,600 in the demand.

Out of the net current demand, an amount of Rs. 20·324 lakhs was collected and a sum of Rs. 0·022 lakh was written off. Excluding subsequent collections, remissions and amounts recommended for remission after the close of the fasli, the net balance remaining to be recovered on 1st October 1930 was Rs. 8·30 lakhs—27·9 per cent of the demand. In three estates there was no balance and in five it was less than 1 per cent. The balance was between 27 per cent and 36·5 per cent in four estates, the poor collections being due to unfavourable season, fall in prices and other reasons. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 22·51 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 16·03 lakhs was outstanding at its close. There were large arrears outstanding in six estates, while the balance was negligible in six other estates and was below Rs. 1,000 in three. The aggregate revised cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 2·77 lakhs. The total cash receipts during the fasli amounted to Rs. 36·68 lakhs and the total expenditure to Rs. 35·26 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 4·19 lakhs at the end of the fasli. To this must be added the value of Government promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits (Rs. 1·92 lakhs) and the estimated value of grain in stock at the end of the fasli (Rs. ·42 lakh). The closing balance at the credit of the estates was thus Rs. 6·53 lakhs. The ordinary receipts and charges of the fasli were Rs. 26·19 lakhs and Rs. 20·82 lakhs respectively. The closing balance, including investments, exceeded one lakh of rupees only in Bodokhemidi estate, but was nearly one lakh in Arni.

Agri-cultural improve-ments

Only paddy was raised, for demonstration purposes, on the agricultural farm in Bodokhemidi estate—the only estate in which such a farm was

maintained. The yield was not so good as in the previous fasli owing to poor rains, but it was better than that of similar lands cultivated by the ryots in the ordinary way. The improved methods of cultivation demonstrated gained in popularity among the ryots.

The average percentage of the establishment charges and Government commission to the normal receipts was 17·5 compared with 16·9 in the previous fasli. The percentage exceeded 20 in three estates. Establishment charges

31. A sum of Rs. 3·48 lakhs was allotted for maramat works in all the estates and trust institutions, and a sum of Rs. 3·15 lakhs was actually spent. The maramat expenditure in the fasli amounted to 12·3 per cent of the total ordinary charges including those of trust institutions. In Sivaganga estate a total expenditure of Rs. 1·54 lakhs was incurred under this head, Rs. 1·15 lakhs being spent on irrigation works, including the contribution for repairs done by the Public Works Department to the Periyar channel. **Maramat works**

32. The debts due to the estates under management at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 8·98 lakhs. No new loans were granted in the fasli. Debts newly brought to account amounted to Rs. 0·17 lakh, and interest and costs accruing during the fasli to Rs. 0·13 lakh, making a total demand of Rs. 9·28 lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 0·33 lakh was collected and a sum of Rs. 0·13 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8·82 lakhs at the end of the fasli. The outstanding balance was still heavy in South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 6·65 lakhs). The Official Receiver administering the estate of the Senior Zamindar, from whom almost the entire outstanding debt is due, paid a dividend only of Rs. 9,074. There were large balances in five other estates. **Debts**
Debts due to the estates

The liabilities of the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 15·61 lakhs, and debts to the extent of Rs. 3·09 lakhs were newly contracted. Debts amounting to Rs. 0·09 lakh were newly brought to account, and the total liability of the estates, including interest and costs, stood at Debts due by the estates

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Rs. 19·62 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 9·67 lakhs were repaid and a sum of Rs. 0·59 lakh was written off, the result being a balance of Rs. 9·36 lakhs at the end of the fasli. The outstanding debt exceeded one lakh of rupees in Kurupam, South Valluru, Part I, and Arni, and exceeded Rs. 50,000 in Kudapalli. The entire debt of Rs. 4 lakhs in Sivaganga was repaid during the fasli.

Encumbered estates

The provisions of section 45 of the Court of Wards Act were continued in force in South Valluru, Part I, Arni, Bagalur and Kurupam. The liabilities of South Valluru, Part I, at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 3·68 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 0·47 lakh was written off. Deducting repayments and including a loan of Rs. 2·66 lakhs from the Imperial Bank of India, the balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 3·11 lakhs. The debts due by Arni estate, inclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 2·33 lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 50,812 was repaid and a sum of Rs. 5,414 was foregone by creditors, leaving a debt of Rs. 1·77 lakhs at the close of the fasli. The only debt due by Bagalur together with interest amounted to Rs. 36,738. The dispute as to who is entitled to receive the amount has not yet been settled. The total liability of Kurupam inclusive of interest was Rs. 4·07 lakhs. Debts to the extent of Rs. 1·14 lakhs were discharged, and a sum of Rs. 0·06 lakh was foregone by creditors, a balance of Rs. 2·87 lakhs being outstanding at the end of the fasli. Most of this is due to the Imperial Bank and is being repaid in half-yearly instalments.

Education of wards

33. Most of the wards of school-going age were studying in local schools and colleges. Their progress in education, with one exception, was generally fair.

Institutions attached to estates

Religious and charitable

34. The administration of the trust institutions in Bodokhemidi, Kurupam, Poravipalaiyam, Kudapalli, Marungapuri and Sivaganga was satisfactory and their financial condition generally good. As usual, separate accounts were maintained for them. No separate accounts were maintained for the four temples of Serugada estate.

In Sivaganga estate the Raja continued to manage the high school and girls' school under the general control of the Estate Collector. The working of both institutions again showed a deficit. The high school results in the Public Examination were not as good as in previous years, but the reputation of the school in sports was maintained at a high level. An additional scout troop was formed during the fasli. Educational

One middle school and two elementary schools, one for boys and the other for girls, were maintained, as before, by the Bodokhemidi estate. The system of remission of fees in the middle school and free education in both the elementary schools was continued.

35. The special Government survey party appointed for Sivaganga estate was engaged in preparing pre-maintenance records and in training some of the estate karnams in survey. Final proofs of the taluk maps for all the seven taluks of the estate were passed and sent to the Director of Survey. The special estate survey staff attended to subdivisions, encroachments, assignments, suits arising out of the survey, etc. Only an amount of Rs. 5,528 was recovered from the ryots towards the costs of survey against Rs. 23,323 in the previous fasli. Of the balance, a sum of Rs. 50,000 is concerned in appeals pending in the High Court. The survey of all villages in the Bodokhemidi estate was completed in the fasli but the survey has not yet been declared final. The supplemental survey of the delta villages in South Valluru, Part I, is being done by the Survey Department, and a special revenue inspector is now working in the upland villages of Koppaka tana to bring maintenance work there up to date. Field survey work

The total area commuted in Sivaganga up to the end of the fasli was 82 per cent of the entire area to be commuted. The preparation of settlement registers for all the commuted villages was completed.

36. The forests in Sivaganga and Arni were worked under the rules sanctioned by Government under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act, Estate forests

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and the rules under section 26 of the Act continued to be in force in the forests of Kurupam and Marungapuri estates. The forests in Sivaganga were, as before, under the supervision of the Raja, subject to the general control of the Estate Collector. The Government lent to Kurupam estate the services of two qualified forest officers in the hope of improving the working of the estate forests.

Inam alienations

37. Work connected with the resumption of inams was continued in Kurupam estate, and 98 cases were disposed of in the fasli. A number of cases of inam alienations were under enquiry in Marungapuri estate.

Other estates

38. The income, including the opening balance, of the portion of Ramapatnam estate managed by the Cochin Durbar was Rs. 73,834, and the charges in the fasli amounted to Rs. 8,815, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 65,019.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES

(FASLI 1340—1ST JULY 1930 TO 30TH JUNE 1931)

[*Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, during fasli 1340*]

Revenue-paying classes

39. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari holders. The last class contributed more than three-fourths of the land revenue collected during the year.

Rent-paying classes

40. The tenants in zamindaris and whole inam villages are generally termed rent-paying classes. No general tendency on the part of ryots to alienate their lands to non-cultivating classes was noticed during the year, except in Vizagapatam district—in the plains as well as in the Agency—and in the Namakkal taluk of Salem district, where a number of ryots mortgaged their lands to Nattukkottai Chettis.

There was an increase in the number of suits and applications filed under the Estates Land Act. Few or no suits or applications were filed in Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool districts. Ramnad district claimed by far the largest number of both, and Madura, Tinnevelly, Chingleput and Chittoor districts came next as regards the number of applications under the Act

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY

41. *Vide* pages 140 to 143 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Legislation

42. During the year the following Bills, eleven of which were official Bills, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General and became law :—

(1) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Bill No. 12 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 10th October 1929 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th June 1930 and became Act X of 1930.

(2) A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 13 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 16th October 1929 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th June 1930 and became Act XI of 1930.

(3) A Bill further to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Bill No. 22 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 30th January 1930 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th April 1930 and became Act VI of 1930.

(4) A Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 (Bill No. 4 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 24th January 1930 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 10th May 1930 and became Act VII of 1930.

(5) A Bill further to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Bill No. 6 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 18th March 1930 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 10th May 1930 and became Act VIII of 1930.

(6) The Sevvalpatti Impartible Estates Bill (No. 7 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 28th March 1930 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st June 1930 and became Act IX of 1930.

(7) The Malabar Tenancy Bill (No. 9 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 6th August 1929 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th November 1930 and became Act XIV of 1930.

(8) A Bill to amend the Andhra University Act (Bill No. 14 of 1927). Introduced in the Council on the 20th October 1927 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th April 1929 and became Act XII of 1930.

(9) A Bill to amend the Andhra University Act (Bill No. 27 of 1927). Introduced in the Council on the 4th November 1927 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th April 1929 and became Act XIII of 1930.

(10) A Bill further to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1893 (Bill No. 9 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 18th November 1930 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 10th January 1931 and became Act II of 1931.

(11) A Bill to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (Bill No. 10 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 18th November 1930 ;

received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th March 1931 and became Act IV of 1931.

(12) A Bill for the Control of Traffic on Government Roads (Bill No. 11 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 18th November 1930; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th March 1931 and became Act V of 1931.

(13) A Bill to amend certain enactments (Bill No. 12 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 18th November 1930; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th January 1931 and became Act I of 1931.

(14) The East and West Tanjore Sessions Divisions Validation Bill (Bill No. 1 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 27th January 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st March 1931 and became Act VI of 1931.

(15) The Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, 1931 (Bill No. 2 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 27th January 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 23rd March 1931, and became Act III of 1931.

The following Bills which were pending before the Legislative Council at the close of the year have since become law :—

(1) The Madras Panchayats (Repealing) Bill (Bill No. 3 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 4th March 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd May 1931 and became Act VII of 1931.

(2) A Bill further to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Bill No. 5 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 27th March 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th September 1931 and became Act XI of 1931.

Changes in the Council

43. During the year there were six by-elections to the Legislative Council. One of them was caused by the death of an elected member and the rest by resignations.

POLICE (1930)

[*Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1930; Statistical Abstract for British India—Police*]

General

44. The civil disobedience movement, which began on 12th March 1930 and continued throughout the year, laid exceptional strain upon the police force. The movement led to a number of riots and disturbances, besides engendering a spirit of lawlessness, reflected in the increase in crimes of violence, while ordinary crime remained at much the same level as before in a year when a sharp fall in the price of staple food-grains might ordinarily have been expected to produce a decrease. The police dealt effectively with civil disobedience, demonstrating their courage, loyalty and discipline throughout. At the same time there was no falling off in the efficiency of the discharge of ordinary duties, and the year was marked by a number of advances in several directions. A new Presidency armed reserve was formed for the better maintenance of public peace throughout the Province; the re-arming of the police force with the new short muskets of ·410 bore was begun; the Central Crime Intelligence Bureau and its branches were established in the Criminal Investigation Department and the Special Branch staffs in the districts were re-organized.

Strength

45. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year was 28,743—an increase of 371 on the figure for the previous year. Additions to the strengths of certain districts, including the Trichinopoly Railway Police district, on account of re-organization, were mainly responsible for the increase.

Recruitment

46. Recruitment was generally found easy, except in a few districts where some difficulty was experienced owing to the more attractive prospects of industrial labour. Preference was

given as usual to ex-military men wherever possible.

Casualties 47. There were 1,593 casualties in the permanent force as against 1,578 in 1929.

Health 48. The number of deaths fell from 283 in 1929 to 269. But the percentage of admissions to hospital increased from 127·6 to 136·8, the daily sick rate increasing from 3·6 to 3·7. Malaria was responsible for a large number of cases in the Agency.

Education 49. One thousand and seventy-one men out of the total force at the end of the year were classed as illiterates, as against 1,112 in 1929. Recruitment of illiterates has now been stopped except in the Jeypore district.

Training schools 50. One probationary Assistant District Superintendent of Police and two probationary Deputy Superintendents, who were in training at the Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, at the beginning of the year, were posted to districts in March. Three probationary Assistant District Superintendents, and one probationary Deputy Superintendent joined the school during the year. One probationary inspector and 77 probationary sub-inspectors were passed out from the school to districts in October, one probationary inspector and one sub-inspector, of those in the school at the beginning of the year, having resigned previously, and the probation of twelve sub-inspectors having been terminated. One probationary inspector and 89 probationary sub-inspectors were newly appointed and admitted to the school in October. Seven sub-inspectors resigned, and six new ones were appointed in their places. The majority of the new appointments were either graduates or intermediates, two even boasting law degrees. The new system for the selection and training of sergeants for the mufassal police was introduced during the year, and every probationary sergeant now undergoes four months' training in the school, during which his suitability or otherwise for the police service is determined.

Particulars of admission and training of recruits in the four Central Recruits' Schools are as follows :—

Name of school.	Number of recruits at the beginning of the year.	Number admitted during the year.	Number sent out to districts and elsewhere.	Number of casualties.	Number at the end of the year.
Central Recruits' School, Vellore.	267	555	405	140	277
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	259	569	466	88	274
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	226	517	452	90	201
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	148	511	445	37	177

Discipline

Punishments and dismissals

51. There were 159 dismissals against 160 in the previous year. The percentage of departmental punishments decreased from 6 per cent in 1929 to 4·7 per cent. One hundred and eleven punishments were quashed or modified on appeal against 120 in the previous year.

Conviction of police officers

Forty-three police officers were convicted by criminal courts as against 57 in 1929. Twenty police officers were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity, and the remaining 23 for offences committed in their private capacity. There was no conviction under the Police Act. Eleven police officers were convicted for negligence in allowing prisoners to escape.

Rewards

Indian titles were conferred on five police officers. The King's Police Medal was awarded in three cases. Rewards amounting to Rs. 82,013 were distributed among 7,941 police officers for meritorious work, compared with Rs. 54,690 among 6,822 police officers in 1929. Six thousand and four private persons were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 46,350 for assistance given to the police, Rs. 43,511 having been distributed among 5,650 persons on this account in the previous year. Eighty-six certificates of acknowledgment were given to respectable private persons as

these were preferred to rewards in kind or money. Sixty-one members of criminal tribes were rewarded for assistance given to the police. An inspector and his small force, who dispersed a large mob of rioters in Salem district in circumstances of exceptional gallantry, were all rewarded with two months pay each.

Accommodation

52. At the end of the year there were quarters for 106 sergeants, 484 sub-inspectors, 2,077 head constables and 15,542 constables, which is a small increase on last year's accommodation.

Armed reserves

53. The new armed police force called the Presidency General Reserve, having a strength of 10 sergeants, 10 havildars-major, 50 head constables, and 594 constables, was constituted during the year. It was raised, equipped and intensively trained in the existing training schools within five months, and it is a thoroughly disciplined and trained unit. It consists of ten detachments located in certain districts. Until the new force was ready for employment, special striking forces, consisting of about 2 head constables and 25 constables, were taken from outlying police stations to each district headquarters, to supplement existing reserves which were depleted owing to calls for assistance from other districts. From June 1930 a separate armed reserve was provided for West Gōdāvari district. The ordinary armed reserves, which were specially mobilized in most districts from about April and in other districts in the latter part of the year, remained under mobilization almost until the end of the year. They amply and repeatedly demonstrated their efficiency.

Special police

54. The conduct and discipline of the Malabar Special Police continued to be good. The policy, begun at the end of 1929, of giving special attention to tactics and field work specially adapted to conditions in Malabar was continued with good results. A number of the Indian officers and non-commissioned officers of the force attended army courses and qualified with credit. The inspection of the force by army officers has now

been made annual instead of bi-annual. Two companies were detailed during the year for special duty in Madras. The motor transport, ambulance equipment and wireless stations were efficiently maintained, and towards the end of the year a start was made on the scheme of new buildings, with which good progress is being made.

Village police

55. Village officers generally co-operated well with the police, and relations were cordial. Seven hundred and eighty village officers were given rewards amounting to Rs. 8,006. Seven hundred and eighty-six village officers of all grades were punished on the report of the police, against 707 in 1929, for misconduct or neglect. Many village officers rendered loyal and useful services to the police when the civil disobedience movement was at its height, and only in a few cases was there any cause for complaint at their attitude.

Crime

Cognizable crime

56. Grave crime decreased only by 0·01 per cent, and true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code increased from 46,654 in 1929 to 47,663—an increase of 2·2 per cent. Crime decreased in twelve districts, and increased in Madras city and fourteen districts. In Kistna district the increase of 514 cases was due directly and indirectly to the civil disobedience movement, while the increase of 639 cases in Tinnevelly district was due to the depredations of gangs of criminals. The situation was effectively brought under control in both districts. Offences under special and local laws decreased from 18,785 to 16,687. Nuisance cases were 126,359 as against 172,623 in 1929, mainly because the civil disobedience movement kept the police well occupied in other directions.

Offences against person and property

There were 18,154 cases of serious offences against person and property compared with 17,588 such cases in 1929. Madras city and South Madura were still the most criminal areas, but Kistna and Tinnevelly districts reached the same ratio of crime—one case for every 1,500 persons and under—in the year under report.

Grave crime

Murders increased from 912 in 1929 to 958. Dacoities increased by 18 to 207 cases, and robberies by 30 to 641 cases. There were two cases of mail robbery, one of which remained undetected. House-breakings increased from 7,178 in the previous year to 7,386, while the number of theft cases fell from 17,264 to 17,096. In one case jewels worth Rs. 38,800 were stolen from a temple. Stolen property to the value of Rs. 10,000 was recovered, and the culprits were traced.

Counterfeiting coins and currency notes

Twenty cases of counterfeiting coins occurred—the same number as in each of the two previous years. Fourteen of these cases ended in conviction. Only four cases of currency note forgery, out of 38 charged, ended in conviction. There were 50 such cases in 1929.

Motor Vehicles Act

Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one motor vehicles were registered against 3,057 in the previous year, and there were 5,558 buses plying compared with 5,290 in 1929. These figures are for the Presidency excluding Madras city. In most districts schemes for the control of bus traffic were formulated, and were worked successfully. Overloading and rash driving are still the commonest traffic offences.

Political, social and communal movements

The civil disobedience movement gave rise to a large number of minor disturbances, and to grave rioting which led to bloodshed, in Madras, Gudivada, Ellore, Sholinganallur, Gudiyattam, Kumarapalaiyam, Tindivanam, Madura and Bodinayakkanur. The police had to open fire at all these places. Everywhere, except at Tindivanam, they dealt effectively with the situation by prompt and courageous action.

Communal tension between Hindus and Muhammadans was acute at several places during the year, but adequate police precautions averted serious trouble except in a few instances. The worst communal riot was at Vellore, where sporadic fighting continued for two or three days afterwards. Other smaller riots occurred in Kurnool district and twice in Salem town, while riots

between other rival communities occurred in Tinnevelly district and twice in Ramnad district.

Signs of the continued struggle of the depressed classes for emancipation were seen at many places and were particularly noticeable in Ramnad district.

Detection and prevention of crime

The standard of detection reached in 1929 was generally maintained in 1930. 37·8 per cent of the cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code disposed of in the year ended in conviction as against 37·5 per cent in 1929. Detection of grave crime, however, fell from 34·7 per cent in 1929 to 32·7 per cent. Investigation was refused under section 157 (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code in 13·9 per cent of the 43,667 cases reported to the police, as against 13·3 per cent in 1929. This excludes offences against religion, public and local nuisances, offences under special and local laws declared cognizable and offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.

False cases

Two thousand eight hundred and one cases were struck off as intentionally false against 2,994 in the year before. One hundred and fifty-seven prosecutions were launched for preferring false complaints and 68 persons were convicted. Only 26 out of the 167,925 police cases were declared false by courts.

Escapes

Eighty prisoners escaped during the year as against 81 in 1929. Sixty-six of these and six who had escaped in previous years, were recaptured. In 34 of the cases of escape no blame was attached to the police officers concerned.

Criminal Investigation Department

57. The Criminal Investigation Department, which was formerly under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Police, was placed under an additional Deputy Inspector-General from April 1930 onwards. He holds charge of this work and of the two Railway Police districts. The Central Crime Intelligence Bureau at Madras and nine branch bureaux at selected district headquarters were established during the latter part of the year, and made good progress. The Special Branch worked efficiently, and the Intelligence staffs in the

districts were re-organised and strengthened. The department thoroughly overhauled criminal gang records during the year and improved its methods of surveillance, with good effect. The Crime Branch investigated eight cases in which inter-district and inter-provincial swindlers were concerned.

Finger-print Bureau

The Bureau received 14,047 finger-print slips for record during the year. After the usual eliminations, the total on record at the end of the year was 210,983. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight searches were made, and identification was effected in 4,422 cases.

Shorthand Bureau

The Shorthand Bureau consisted of two inspectors and 36 sub-inspectors. Reporters attended 1,543 political and labour meetings and 20 conferences. They had to give evidence in numerous cases in court, and in no instance was their evidence discredited.

Madras City Police

58. The separation of Crime, Traffic, and Law and Order into separate branches has justified itself so far. The year was a particularly strenuous one for the Law and Order and Intelligence sections, owing to the civil disobedience movement. There were serious riots in this connection in the city on two occasions. On the 22nd April crowds indulged in stone throwing and rowdyism, and were dispersed by lathi charges. On the 27th several police officers were injured in the disturbance following on a big meeting on the Triplicane beach. The police had to open fire, and three persons were killed. Systematic attempts to defy the orders prohibiting political meetings, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were made. Small percussion bombs were used by rowdies to terrify crowds and the police.

The sanctioned strength of the city police force on the last day of the year was 140 officers and 2,020 men—an increase of two officers on the strength in 1929. Casualties were 144 against 157 in the previous year. Conduct was good, and there were only 88 punishments (excluding black marks) as against 132 in 1929, in spite of the severe

strain of the civil disobedience movement. Nine hundred and fifty-seven officers and men were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 18,336. A large proportion of this was given for meritorious services in the suppression of the riots just referred to. In 1929, 539 police men were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 4,657. Rupees 2,012 were spent in rewarding private individuals in money and in presents.

Health

59. The percentage of admissions to hospital rose from 74·3 to 158·8, due, not to a deterioration in the health of the force, which was good on the whole, but to constant attention to minor ailments by the police surgeon. The City Police Dispensary treated 3,308 patients, there being a daily average attendance of 54.

Crime

60. Three thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine true cases of cognizable crimes under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances etc., were recorded during the year against 3,189 in 1929. The increase is largely explained by the freer registration of cases since the establishment of the Crime Branch in 1929 and by the prevailing economic depression. A large number of the cases were thefts of property valued at less than Rs. 50.

Fifteen gambling houses were successfully raided and 119 persons were convicted in this connection during the year.

Traffic control

One thousand nine hundred offences under the Motor Vehicles Act were investigated in the year as against 1,440 in the previous year. One hundred and thirty cases of reckless driving were charged and 92 ended in conviction. Three hundred and sixty-eight accidents were caused by motor vehicles against 314 in 1929. There were 7,645 motor vehicles registered in the year ending 10th February 1931 compared with 6,279 in the previous year. Medical examination of all professional drivers was undertaken during the year.

Railway Police

61. Due to extension of railways the jurisdiction of the Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts increased by 109 and 60 miles to 2,478·25 and 2,429·419 miles respectively in the year. Thefts increased from 1,304 in 1929 to 1,522

in both districts. Thefts of railway materials were most common. There were 33 attempts to derail trains against 13 in 1929. Three hundred and ninety-six persons were run over by trains and killed compared with 356 in 1929.

Port Police

62. The Port Police establishments at Cocanada and Cuddalore worked satisfactorily. A staff of one head constable and four constables was maintained by the Mangalore Port Trust for nine months in the year.

Cost

63. The total cost of the department for the year 1930–31, excluding the final accounts for March 1931, was Rs. 1,74,59,286 against Rs. 1,63,90,726 in the previous year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1930)

[*Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1930; Statistical Abstract for British India—Criminal Justice*]

Courts

64. On 31st December 1930 the following criminal courts were at work in the Presidency :—

The High Court, 29 Sessions courts (including three for the Agency tracts), 1 Additional Sessions Judge, 25 District Magistrates' courts, 3 Additional District Magistrates' courts, 4 Presidency Magistrates' courts, 99 Subdivisional Magistrates' courts, 25 courts of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charges, 465 Subordinate Magistrates' courts (including Tahsildar-Magistrates' courts), 207 Benches of Magistrates' courts (consisting of 1,688 honorary magistrates), 102 Special Magistrates' courts and 1 Honorary Magistrate's court. Seventeen Subordinate Judges exercised the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges during the year.

Original cases

65. The number of original cases instituted in the criminal courts in the year was 324,843—a decrease of 37,423 cases from the figure for the previous year.

Village courts

Two thousand seven hundred and forty-two cases were filed in the courts of village magistrates

and 4,444 persons were tried, as against 3,293 cases instituted and 5,248 persons tried in 1929. 13·48 per cent were convicted against 21·53 per cent in the previous year. But there was considerable variation in the percentage of convictions in different districts. In the panchayat courts 43,178 cases were filed and 68,236 persons were tried, as against 42,299 cases filed and 71,547 persons tried in 1929. The percentage of convictions fell from 28·96 in 1929 to 26·36. The percentage again varied considerably in different districts.

Bench courts

Of 134,104 persons whose cases were disposed of by bench courts, 108,341 were convicted, against 116,343 out of 142,905 persons in 1929. A new bench court was opened at Alangayam in North Arcot district, and the bench court at Tiruvadanai in Ramnad district was abolished during the year.

Regular magistrates' courts

In the regular magistrates' courts in the mufassal 231,218 cases were instituted against 237,277 in the year before. The average duration of cases before bench courts was 3 days, before Special Magistrates 4 days, before Sub-Magistrates 13 days, before Deputy Magistrates 37 days, before Assistant Magistrates 26 days and before Joint Magistrates 32 days.

Presidency Magistrates' courts

In the courts of the Presidency Magistrates 48,529 cases were instituted against 77,786 in 1929. The decrease is due to the smaller number of cases under the City Police Act, the police being too well occupied otherwise to give much attention to this. There were six honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting singly in the city during the year. They did satisfactory work.

Sessions courts

One thousand five hundred and forty-one cases were committed to sessions courts in the mufassal, the largest number being in Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad districts. One hundred and twenty-eight cases were pending at the end of the year as against 138 at the end of 1929. The average duration of a case in the sessions courts was 47 days compared with 50 days in the previous year. 56·42 per cent of the persons tried were acquitted and 43·28 per cent were convicted, as against 52·2 per cent acquitted and 47·68 per cent convicted in the year before.

The High Court

Forty-two cases were committed to the High Court sessions against 27 in 1929. The case of one person was pending at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction in the High Court was 64 against 70 per cent in 1929.

Appeals

Magistrates' courts

66. There were 10,024 appeals to first-class magistrates by persons convicted by second and third-class magistrates, against 10,155 in the year before. 36·45 per cent of the appellants were successful against 37·48 per cent in 1929. Twenty-two days was the average time taken in disposing of such appeals.

Sessions courts

There were appeals to sessions courts by 2,454 persons against 2,475 in 1929. 23·36 per cent of the appellants were successful compared with 30·29 per cent in the previous year. The average duration of these appeals was 33 days against 38 in the year before.

The High Court

The High Court received appeals from 1,134 persons against 1,175 in 1929. The Government appealed against acquittal in 19 cases concerning 58 persons, as compared with 38 cases, in which 45 persons were concerned, in the previous year. Of these and of the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the cases of 53 persons were disposed of in the year, 12 persons being convicted and their acquittals set aside, a new trial being ordered in the case of three persons and the acquittals of 38 persons being upheld. The appeals of 253 persons were rejected *in limine*. The findings and sentences in respect of 304 persons were maintained after the issue of notice, and in the case of 110 persons the sentences were reduced or altered. The convictions of 170 persons were reversed; new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 2 persons and the appeals of 295 persons were pending at the close of the year. 20·26 per cent of the appellants were entirely successful as against 13·94 per cent in 1929. The average duration of an appeal in the High Court was 31 days against 29 days in the year before.

Reference and revision

67. District Magistrates received 791 applications for revision against 856 in 1929, and took up 11 cases, as against 16 cases in 1929, *suo motu*

or on reports from Subdivisional Magistrates. Sessions courts received 704 revision applications and took up 16 cases *suo motu*, against 760 applications received and 14 cases taken up *suo motu* in the previous year. There were 898 revision petitions to the High Court against 945 in the year before. District Magistrates and Sessions Judges reported 49 cases and the High Court took up 25 cases *suo motu*. Nine hundred and thirty-six petitions and cases were disposed of, and 232 were pending at the end of the year. The total number of persons under trial for murder in the sessions courts, including those referred to the High Court for confirmation of sentences under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,498, of whom 485 were convicted. The High Court disposed of, under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the cases of 227 persons sentenced to death, by confirming the sentences of 129 persons, commuting those of 16 persons to transportation for life, and those of 9 persons to terms of rigorous imprisonment, acquitting 70 persons and ordering a new trial in the case of three persons. The death sentence was either passed or confirmed by the High Court in the case of 130 persons in all as against 167 in the previous year.

68. Of 923 persons tried by jury, the verdict was approved in the case of 903 persons. In the cases referred to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the ground that the verdict of the jury was perverse, including one case pending from the previous year, the High Court upheld the verdict of the jury in respect of six persons, set aside the verdict in the case of four persons and modified it in the case of two persons, cases against two persons still remaining to be disposed of at the end of the year. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven persons were tried with the aid of assessors. The judge agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,477 persons, differed from one or more of them in the case of 901 persons and differed from all of them in the case

Jury system

of 509 persons. The jury system worked satisfactorily on the whole. But reports from two districts show that old offenders were readily convicted, while wealthy and influential persons were readily acquitted.

Punishments

69. There were in all 272,734 sentences passed during the year—one hundred and thirty sentences of death, 175 of transportation, three of penal servitude, 18,469 of rigorous imprisonment, 20,830 of simple imprisonment (including sentences by village and panchayat courts), 86 of forfeiture of property, 232,942 of fine and 99 of whipping. Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 12,99,974, of which Rs. 55,833 were paid to complainants as compensation under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code. One thousand seven hundred and twenty persons were bound over to keep the peace, 782 of them receiving no substantive punishments. One thousand one hundred and one persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour. There was a slight increase from 3,026 to 3,177 in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, excluding sentences passed by village and panchayat courts. Persons released under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code on probation of good conduct aggregated 3,259 as against 2,184 in 1929. Proceedings were taken against 97 persons for failure to observe the conditions of their recognizances compared with 29 persons in the previous year.

Juveniles

70. There were 2,022 boys and 191 girls among the 257,996 persons convicted. Juvenile offenders were most numerous in Madras, and in Madura and Tanjore districts. Three hundred and three were discharged after admonition and 234 were delivered to their parents or guardians.

Miscellaneous

71. 12·55 per cent of the 93,443 complaints for disposal under the Indian Penal Code were dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against 13·89 per cent similarly dismissed in the year before. 40·25 per cent of the cases tried under the Indian Penal Code ended in conviction against 37·52 per cent in 1929.

Eight hundred and fifteen complainants were ordered to pay compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code for making false, and frivolous or vexatious complaints compared with 938 in the previous year.

There were again complaints from District Magistrates that the provisions of sections 256 (1) and 526 (8) of the Criminal Procedure Code were being frequently abused. The High Court, on the motion of a District Magistrate, ordered the suspension of a pleader from practice for three months for grave abuse of section 526 of the Code. Criminal Procedure Code

PRISONS (1930)

[*Report on the administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1930; Statistical Abstract for British India—Prisons*]

72. The civil disobedience movement was felt in the Jail Department also, and was responsible not only for an increase in the prison population, but also for a deterioration in their health and a falling off in conduct. A large number of satyagraha prisoners were found to be suffering from dysentery and malaria on admission to jails. They also introduced enteric fever into three central jails. They were responsible for much indiscipline, but were tactfully and firmly dealt with by the officers of the jails, all ranks of whom did splendid service in many trying situations. The new classification of prisoners into A, B and C classes, extending certain privileges to the first two classes and removing racial discrimination, was given effect to in the year. Here again the satyagraha prisoners caused trouble, protesting against the classification of themselves or their friends, in many cases by means of obstructive tactics and hunger strikes. Nevertheless the rules were uniformly applied. In spite of adverse conditions progress was made in several directions, with the opening of a new and up-to-date special jail for women at Vellore, the appointment General

of a committee to advise on the improvement of jail libraries and the enlargement of the jail news sheet, to mention a few instances.

Accommodation

73. There were ten central jails, four district jails, two borstal schools and 314 sub-jails, as at the end of 1929. The opening of a new Presidency Jail at Vellore for the confinement of women sentenced to imprisonment for more than a month, increased the number of special jails from two to three. This jail has accommodation for 237 prisoners, who can be housed separately according to their classification, and has a hospital with an open-air ward for tubercular patients and a separate maternity section. It is the first institution of its kind in India. There were a few structural alterations and additions to existing jails.

Prisoners of all classes

74. The total number of prisoners of all classes in the jails at the beginning of the year was 15,162. Ninety thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven were received during the year and 88,648 were discharged. Seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-one remained in jail at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners confined in 1929 was 15,683 and in 1930 was 16,475.

Convicts

Convicts at the beginning of the year numbered 12,163 males and 254 females. There were received in the year 22,644 male convicts and 726 females by direct committal compared with 19,379 males and 870 females in 1929, and 25,636 convicts were received by transfer. Two thousand three hundred and nineteen convicts were released on appeal during the year, 13,191 on the expiry of sentence and 5,487 under the remission rules. Nine hundred and thirty-three were released by order of Government, 358 being civil disobedience prisoners who had tendered apologies. Sixty-four convicts were transferred to the Andamans and 21 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, and there were 24,750 inter-jail transfers. There were eight escapes, 118 convicts were executed and 148 died. There thus remained at the end of the year 14,384 convicts in the jails against 12,417 at the end of

1929—a daily average of 13,770 convicts, or 744 more than in 1929.

Undertrial prisoners

At the beginning of the year there were 2,004 undertrial prisoners in all jails. Thirty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-six were received during the year, making a total of 38,940 and giving a daily average of 2,068 against 2,032 in 1929. Of 23,506 undertrial prisoners actually disposed of in the year, 41 per cent were convicted and 59 per cent acquitted and released. The average period of detention of prisoners by sessions courts was 28·62 days against 28·84 days in the previous year and by magistrates, 17·12 days against 14·83 days in 1929.

Civil prisoners

Civil prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year numbered 741, including 24 State prisoners, and 4,888 were admitted during the year. Four thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight were released, 10 were transferred, 1 escaped, 2 died and 758 remained in custody at the end of the year. The daily average number of these prisoners was 652 in 1929 and 620 in 1930.

State prisoners

Three new State prisoners under the Ganjām and Vizagapatam Act of 1839 were admitted during the year, 24 already being in custody at the beginning. Twenty-one Mappilla prisoners were discharged for detention under police surveillance, leaving six State prisoners in custody at the close of the year.

Star class

The star class system, by which lesser criminals are kept apart from the more criminally inclined and are given certain privileges, continued to work satisfactorily. There were 494 such convicts at the beginning of the year and 524 were so classified during the year.

Classification

In pursuance of the new system of classification, prisoners of the A and B classes were concentrated at Vellore and Cannanore Central Jails. B class prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment were concentrated in the Cuddalore District Jail. Arrangements were made in all jails for the temporary custody of these prisoners. Seventy-four A class and 450 B class prisoners connected with the civil disobedience movement

were dealt with during the year. Of these, 16 A and 53 B class prisoners were reclassified after their admission. Of other prisoners, 9 were placed in A class and 26 in B class. There was only one special division prisoner in the year, and this class has now been abolished with the introduction of the new system.

Habituals

Habitual convicts were 3,174 in number at the beginning of the year, and 3,599 were admitted during the year. The percentage of habituals to the total number of convicts was 18·67 compared with 27·33 in 1929.

Youthful offenders

Ten youthful offenders were admitted into jails as against three in the year before. Three of these were transferred to a certified school and the rest were released.

Mental defectives

Ninety-one prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year in the special enclosure for mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics in the Cuddalore District Jail, and 51 were admitted in the year. Ninety-three remained at the end of the year, 3 having been transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, and 46 having been released or transferred to other jails. Special arrangements were made, as usual, for the care and employment of these prisoners.

Lepers

There were 113 lepers in custody at the beginning of the year. Admissions during the year totalled 79, and 86 remained in custody at the end of the year. Accommodation in the main leper enclosure at Salem was found insufficient, and an additional leper enclosure was therefore opened in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, early in the year.

Religion of convicts

88·99 per cent of the convicts admitted during the year were Hindus, including Sikhs, 6·88 per cent were Muhammadans, 3·40 per cent Christians, and 0·08 per cent Buddhists and Jains.

Escapes

75. Twenty-two prisoners escaped during the year, seven of them from inside their jails. Fourteen were recaptured. The warders were either prosecuted or punished departmentally in cases wherethey were found responsible, and the prisoners were prosecuted on recapture.

Offences and punishments

76. The number of jail offences in the year fell from 2,011 to 1,774, in spite of the increased number in the jails and many instances of insubordination on the part of satyagraha prisoners. The reformative policy was successfully maintained. The ratio percentage of punishments to the average strength was 12·88 against 15·44 in 1929.

Education

77. Education proceeded on the usual lines. Elementary education is compulsory for all convicts under 30 years of age. Those above this age who desire education and are capable of profiting by it, are also given facilities, and can attend school. Practical training figures very largely in the curriculum. The District Educational Officers and their assistants inspected jail schools in their circles and gave much valuable advice. There are religious instructors in all jails. The Madras Toc H group and the Salvation Army continued to visit the Madras Penitentiary, and did much good work. Eight hundred and thirteen convicts and borstal school inmates admitted in the year were trained in ambulance work and first-aid. So far, 187 of them have secured the certificate of the Medical Department. An inter-jail and school challenge shield was instituted to stimulate interest in this work. Good progress was made with scout training in borstal schools and adolescent sections of jails. Two central jails were electrified, and special lighting arrangements were made in jails where electric light was not available, to enable literate prisoners to read in their cells and wards. There were 7,524 books in prison libraries for the use of prisoners. Literate prisoners of A and B classes could also get at their own cost books and magazines approved by the Superintendent. A number of magic lantern exhibitions were given, and gramophone music was also provided.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

78. Two thousand and eighty-four prisoners discharged during the year were given assistance by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, as against 1,401 prisoners so assisted in the previous

year. One thousand two hundred and sixty-seven probation officers were appointed compared with 1,384 in the year before. It was not difficult to find philanthropic members of the public to act as probation officers. A home for discharged prisoners—a presentation to the Society—was opened in Bellary district.

Remission

79. Five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight convicts were released under the remission rules. Extra remission for good conduct was given to 5,505 convicts against 6,204 in 1929, and for extra work turned out to 2,211 convicts against 1,649 in the previous year.

Advisory Boards

80. There were 24 meetings of Advisory Boards in various jails during the year. They recommended 126 prisoners for conditional release. One hundred and twenty-three of these, and 11 whose cases were pending orders at the end of 1929, were released during the year. Government sanctioned the release of 94 borstal inmates out of 101 recommended for release by the Board of Visitors. The cases of the remaining seven were still being considered at the end of the year. Only 76 of these inmates could actually be released before the end of the year, as suitable employment was found only for this number.

Vital statistics and sanitation

81. Six thousand two hundred and twenty prisoners were admitted to hospital against 5,688 in 1929—a ratio per mille of average strength of 377·53 against a ratio of 362·69 in 1929. On an average there were 281·13 prisoners sick every day against 262·49 in the previous year. The ratio of sick per mille thus increased from 16·74 in 1929 to 17·06. The death-rate was 10·50 per mille—173 deaths against 160 in the year before. There were no cases of cholera in the jails during the year, though almost all districts were infected, four districts having it in a severe epidemic form. Admissions for dysentery rose in number from 384 in 1929 to 805. But there were only 12 deaths against 9 in the year before. The number of admissions for malaria also increased from 340 to 613 but the number of deaths fell from 5 to 3. Anti-malarial measures were taken in all jails as

a matter of routine. Pulmonary tuberculosis and allied diseases accounted for 264 admissions to hospital and 37 deaths, against 207 admissions and 39 deaths in the previous year. Tubercular diseases were widespread in all except three jails. Good work was done in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, where such cases were concentrated Hookworm investigation was systematically carried out in all jails. Forty-one per cent of 19,683 cases examined were found to be infected. Sixty-seven per cent of the prisoners discharged in the year gained weight compared with 71 per cent in the year 1929. Improvements in sanitation, water-supply and drainage were carried out and increased bathing facilities were provided in several jails. All jails and borstal schools now have protected water-supplies and, with one exception, complete piped distribution systems. The kitchens of several jails were improved.

Jail visitors

82. One thousand and twenty-three visits were paid to jails by official and non-official visitors against 1,002 in the year before. His Excellency the Governor visited the Central Jail, Rajahmundry. The Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble the Revenue Member both visited the Borstal School, Tanjore, and one other jail each. A large number of lectures were delivered by non-official gentlemen to prisoners.

Finance

83. The total expenditure in the year, excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on jail buildings and the expenditure relating to certified schools, was Rs. 27,84,840 against Rs. 26,45,155 in 1929. Dietary charges increased from Rs. 8,53,268 to Rs. 8,65,536, though the cost per head decreased from Rs. 56-10-8 to Rs. 54-10-5. Hospital charges increased from Rs. 58,659 to Rs. 89,381. Charges for clothing and bedding of prisoners increased from Rs. 97,104 to Rs. 1,48,029. These and other increases were largely due to the influx of satyagraha prisoners and to the provision of more expensive diet and clothing, etc., for A and B class prisoners. There was an increased outlay under "Manufactures." Establishment charges, on the other hand, decreased

from Rs. 7,46,727 to Rs. 7,27,832. Milk to the value of Rs. 5,442 was sold to the public from jail dairies beyond the Rs. 9,225 worth of milk supplied to sick prisoners. The total value of supplies to the Police, Medical and other departments was Rs. 5,82,062 against Rs. 6,53,240 in the previous year. The value of articles manufactured during the year increased from Rs. 12,13,750 in 1929 to Rs. 12,13,852, with an increase from 4,522 to 5,364 in the number employed daily on manufacture.

Borstal schools

84. There were 1,191 inmates in the two borstal schools at the beginning of the year. Seven hundred and four inmates were admitted during the year, and, with re-admissions from hospital, and return transfers, etc., the total number in the schools was 1,961. Of these, 233 were transferred ; 596 were released, 164 of them tendering apologies ; four escaped, of whom three were recaptured ; four died ; and 1,127 inmates remained at the end of the year. A large number of civil disobedience adolescents were irregularly committed to borstal schools by magistrates. A borstal section had to be opened at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, towards the end of the year.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1930)

[*Report on the working of the Certified Schools for the year 1930*]

85. There were six certified schools in the Presidency as in the previous year. The number of pupils at the beginning of the year was 750 (685 boys and 65 girls). Two hundred and sixty-six boys and 45 girls were admitted during the year and 254 boys and 35 girls left the schools, making a total of 772 (697 boys and 75 girls) in the schools at the end of the year. The average daily strength of the schools was 771 against 732 in the year before.

Fifty-eight boys and 38 girls passed through the Remand Home attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society.

86. Of 246 children received by direct committal in the year, 109 were literate and the rest illiterate. Education in the schools proceeded on the usual lines, provision being made for general education at least up to the fifth standard and for some form of manual training. Vocational training, as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of each pupil, was also given. Boys made good progress in ambulance work and first-aid, and the scout movement continued to flourish. **Education**

87. No death occurred in any of the schools, and the health of the three Government schools was satisfactory. There were only 99 admissions to hospital as against 163 in 1929, and the daily average of sick fell from 4·52 to 3·33. The health of the three private schools was not quite so good, and admissions to hospital and the daily average sick increased from 43 to 57 and 5·30 to 5·45 respectively. Only 2 out of the 203 pupils discharged during the year lost weight. The Senior Certified School, Chingleput, has now been connected up with the municipal water-supply, and various additions and improvements were made to the other schools. **Vital statistics**

88. The accommodation available was the same as in the previous year and was sufficient. **Accommodation**

89. Of the 203 pupils discharged, reports about 94 were received. Of these, 6 were again convicted, 2 joined outside schools, 27 were being looked after by their parents, 3 were unemployed and 56 were suitably employed. **After-care report**

90. The total expenditure on the Government certified schools amounted to Rs. 1,25,822 against Rs. 1,28,525 in the previous year. A grant of Rs. 29,382 was given to the private certified schools compared with one of Rs. 26,036 in 1929. The cash earnings of the three Government schools increased from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 12,192. **Finance**

CIVIL JUSTICE (1930)

[*Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1930—Statistical Abstract for British India—Civil Justice*]

General Courts

91. On the 31st December 1930, there were the following permanent civil courts in the Presidency:—

The High Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court, 29 District courts (including three for Agency tracts), 47 Subordinate Judges' courts (including seven for Agency tracts and one Revenue Officer exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge), 2 Special Small Cause courts, 173 District Munsifs' courts (including 22 for Agency tracts and 4 Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs) and 127 Revenue courts. There were also 3 temporary Subordinate Judges' courts and 1 temporary District Munsif's court. In addition, 22 Subordinate Judges and 20 District Munsifs were attached to permanent courts under the Amended Civil Courts Act. Additional Sessions Judges exercising the powers of Subordinate Judges worked at Coimbatore and Ellore during part of the year.

Administrative changes

Subordinate Judges were newly appointed under the Amended Civil Courts Act at Masulipatam, Chingleput and Amalapur. A temporary Subordinate Judge was appointed at Tenali. The courts of the Subordinate Judge at Bellary, the additional Subordinate Judges at Narasapur, Kumbakonam, and Bapatla, and the second additional Subordinate Judge at Coimbatore were abolished during the year. Additional District Munsifs were appointed under the Act at Bezwada, Chittoor, Rajahmundry and Kavali, and the appointments of the additional District Munsifs of Bapatla, Repalle, Salem, Madura Town and Udumalpet were abolished.

Litigation

92. The total number of regular suits instituted during the year in all courts, including village and panchayat courts, was 551,779 against 546,008 in 1929. The increase was mainly in the pan chayat courts. Taking the figures for the whol

Presidency, one suit was instituted for every 77 persons of the population compared with one suit for every 78 persons in the year before. In the Presidency town itself one suit was instituted for every 28 persons. The suits instituted were of the following nature :—

	1929.	1930.
Suits for money or movable property	470,200	478,404
Suits for immovable property, other than mortgage suits	21,981	18,496
Mortgage suits	21,995	20,544
Suits for specific relief	4,353	3,514
Suits in revenue courts	25,720	29,203

Value of suits

The value of suits instituted during the year, in courts other than village, panchayat and revenue courts, was Rs. 10,47,85,558—or Rs. 66,30,687 more than the value of suits in 1929. The average value of a suit in 1929 was Rs. 350, and in 1930, Rs. 375.

Original jurisdiction

93. The particulars of institution, disposal, pendency and duration of suits in courts, other than the High Court, are given below, with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

—	Number instituted.		Number disposed of.		Number pending at the close of the year.		Average duration in days. Contested.		Average duration in days. Uncontested.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
1. Village munsifs' courts ...	65,939	66,640	66,017	66,390	6,509	6,782	...	...	...	...
2. Village panchayat courts ...	173,644	176,409	171,088	171,813	31,744	36,336	...	...	...	...
3. Revenue courts (other than those in the Agency tracts) ...	25,637	28,834	24,639	29,064	10,022	9,746	258	311	65	62
4. Agency courts.	1,601	1,923	1,753	1,954	421	479	176	162	79	77
5. District Munsifs' courts (other than those in Agency tracts)—										
(a) Ordinary suits ...	104,810	96,519	105,789	105,037	53,972	49,565	279	295	63	63
(b) Small cause suits ...	126,109	131,586	124,438	131,339	19,306	19,792	99	103	51	52
Special small cause courts...	9,045	8,818	9,454	9,018	1,530	1,403	163	104	30	

	Number instituted.		Number disposed of.		Number pending at the close of the year.		Average duration in days.			
							Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
7. Subordinate judges' courts—										
(a) Ordinary suits ...	2,997	3,136	3,548	3,909	4,085	3,747	533	473	88	75
(b) Small cause suits ...	18,924	18,870	19,081	18,539	4,579	4,649	150	147	60	57
8. District courts (other than those in Agency tracts) ...	575	500	338	409	731	733	416	461	152	89
9. The City Civil Court	725	721	637	789	387	344	167	163	35	31
10. The Presidency Court of Small Causes ...	15,371	17,156	15,606	17,890	2,544	1,984	103	58	54	44

The High Court

There were 667 suits filed in the High Court against 631 in 1929, "suits for money or movable property" showing a noticeable increase. The total number of suits for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 1,498 compared with 1,420 in the year before. Six hundred and twenty-five suits were disposed of against 606 in 1929, and the arrears rose from 813 to 873. The average duration of contested suits was 674 days and of uncontested suits 133 days, against average durations in 1929 of 666 and 139 days respectively.

Insolvency petitions

94. There were 4,893 insolvency petitions presented to the mufassal courts and 504 to the High Court against 4,360 and 475 respectively in the previous year.

Appellate courts

95. The total number of appeals preferred in the year was 14,855, three hundred and seven less than in the year before.

Agency tracts

Regular appeals filed in the Agency tracts fell from 83 in 1929 to 63 in number. Seventy-four appeals were disposed of in the year.

District and Subordinate Judges' courts

In the District and Subordinate Judges' courts 11,998 appeals were instituted as against 12,235 in 1929. Subordinate Judges disposed of 6,001 appeals against 6,324 in 1929, taking on an average 269 days to dispose of a contested appeal and 124 days to dispose of an uncontested appeal, compared with 292 and 191 days respectively in the

year before. Arrears in these courts fell from 4,313 to 3,800. The district courts disposed of 4,769 regular appeals as against 4,931 in the previous year, leaving 6,583 cases pending at the end of the year against 6,803 at the end of 1929. The average duration of contested appeals was 400 days and of uncontested appeals 199 days, against 375 and 225 days respectively in 1929.

The High Court

The appended table shows the disposal of appeals by the High Court :—

—	Number preferred during		Number disposed of during		Number pending at the end of		Average duration in days.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
From original decrees of mufassal courts	455	582	399	258	1,692	2,016	1,318	1,194
From orders of mufassal courts ...	507	499	324	539	1,152	1,112	504	537
From decrees passed on the Original Side of the High Court	112	91	127	112	166	148	419	473
From decrees of the City Civil Court ...	58	56	11	65	145	136	632	970
Letters Patent appeals (other than Original Side appeals)	143	134	191	82	472	524	...	...
Appeals against appellate decrees...	1,509	1,349	1,881	1,828	5,375	4,916	1,150	831
Appeals against appellate orders ...	202	213	119	81	519	653		

The percentage of appeals dismissed was as follows:—first appeals from district courts 85·96, from Subordinate Judges' courts 68·14, from the City Civil Court 64·62, from the Original Side of the High Court 80·36, second appeals 83·04 and Letters Patent appeals, 78·05.

Appeals to the Privy Council

There were 38 applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council pending before the High Court at the beginning of the year, and 27 fresh applications were received during the year. Sixteen applications were rejected ; leave was granted

in 19 cases and 30 cases were pending at the end of the year. Twenty-four appeals were pending in England before the Privy Council from the previous year, and 13 were newly admitted. Three appeals were dismissed with costs and 2 were allowed during the year, leaving 32 pending.

Reference and revision

96. There were 2,016 revision petitions, 886 of them for revision of decisions in small cause suits, filed in the High Court during the year as against 1,937 in 1929. One thousand and ninety-four petitions were disposed of against 1,110 in the previous year, the arrears rising from 2,974 to 3,902. 84·27 per cent of the petitions disposed of were dismissed as against 90·45 per cent in 1929. Ten cases were referred to the High Court by the Board of Revenue and lower courts. Out of these and the 12 cases pending from the previous year, 10 were decided.

Execution applications

Mufassal courts

97. The number of execution applications received in all mufassal courts, other than village and panchayat courts, was 374,600 against 365,034 in 1929. The number disposed of was 369,497 against 365,675 in the year before, 68,823 being left pending at the end of the year as against 62,325 at the end of 1929. In 15·47 per cent of the applications disposed of satisfaction was obtained in full, and in part, in 10·09 per cent of the applications. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 2,30,23,468 against Rs. 2,24,43,998 in the previous year. The number of debtors imprisoned in execution was 4,030 against 3,943 in 1929.

Madras courts

The High Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the City Civil Court received 19,577 applications for execution against 17,429 in the year before. They disposed of 20,176 applications against 17,968 in 1929, leaving 1,687 pending at the end of the year as against 2,286 pending at the end of 1929. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 10·04 per cent of the applications disposed of, and in part, in 7·07 per cent. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 2,34,167 against Rs. 2,03,385 in the previous year. One hundred and seventy-seven judgment-debtors were imprisoned as against 150 in 1929.

98. The number of processes executed in mufassal courts, other than village and panchayat courts, was 2,903,923, of which 397,779 were executed by amins and 2,506,144 by peons—an average of 204 for each amin and 367 for each peon, against 215 and 362 respectively in the year before. The total receipts from execution of processes were Rs. 22,97,804 and the charges were Rs. 20,28,137. Seven districts worked at a deficit. **Processes**

99. There were 2,268 advocates and 71 attorneys on the rolls of the High Court at the end of the year. One hundred and twenty-seven advocates and 3 attorneys were enrolled during the year. In the mufassal there were 4,371 first-grade and 643 second-grade pleaders at the end of the year. Two hundred and forty-six first-grade pleaders were newly enrolled in the year. **Legal practitioners**

REGISTRATION AND COMPANIES

[*Report on the administration of the Registration Department for the year 1930; Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, and the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, for the year 1930-31; Statistical Abstract for British India—Registration and Joint Stock Companies*]

100. The number of district charges and District Registrars remained the same. Eight new offices were opened during the year, and three joint Sub-Registrars attached to other offices were transferred to three of the new offices. Three temporary offices were made permanent. The itinerating system of registry was extended temporarily to Renigunta in Chittoor district and Kadaba in South Kanara district. The continuance of the system at four other centres for a further period of one year in each case was sanctioned. The system of copying documents by photography was introduced in the Madras-Chingleput district, and two Sub-Registrars were appointed temporarily in this connection. The number of sub-offices, including ex-officio and **Registration (1930)** **Administrative changes**

temporary offices, rose from 563 to 572, and the number of Sub-Registrars, including eight permanent officials in the Inspector-General's office and five temporary Sub-Registrars, rose from 618 to 626.

Registrations

The number of registrations fell from 1,463,039 to 1,324,548. The decrease, in which all except two districts of the Presidency shared, was due to the world depression in trade and the consequent fall in the prices of agricultural produce. There was a decrease of 9·89 per cent in the number of compulsory registrations. The aggregate value of transactions was Rs. 65·54 crores against Rs. 69·33 crores in the previous year, but the average value of a registered document increased from Rs. 478 to Rs. 500.

Searches

There were 112,189 applications for encumbrance certificates, compared with 107,878 in 1929. The number of documents registered by or on behalf of co-operative societies fell from 55,703 to 41,583, and the number of searches conducted on their behalf was 21,728—an increase of 1,433 on the figure for the previous year. A sum of Rs. 2,87,256 leviable as fees for this work was foregone.

Finance

The total income fell by Rs. 2·71 lakhs to Rs. 32·59 lakhs, the main decrease being in the income from fees for registering documents, which fell from Rs. 25·76 lakhs to Rs. 23·36 lakhs. Expenditure, on the other hand, increased from Rs. 31·21 lakhs to Rs. 32·22 lakhs, mainly due to the grant of increments and the opening of new offices.

Registered companies (1930-31)

The Indian Companies Act

101. There were 838 companies in existence at the beginning of the year, 746 with, and 92 without, share capital, and 115 companies, 109 with share capital and 6 without, were registered during the year. Fifty-eight companies, 56 having share capital, were either wound up or struck off the register. One company with share capital which was struck off was restored to the register by the High Court. At the end of the year there were thus 800 companies with share capital and 96 without—a total of 896 companies.

The number of new companies registered during the year was 115 as against 105 in the previous year. The tightness of the money market and the general trade depression had a marked effect on the flotation of joint stock organizations and other companies. Twenty-seven banking and loan companies were registered with aggregate authorized and paid-up capitals of Rs. 41·60 lakhs and Rs. 3·11 lakhs, as against 33 banks in the previous year with aggregate authorized and paid-up capitals of Rs. 410·55 lakhs and Rs. 112·74 lakhs. Fifty-nine trading and industrial concerns were registered as against 37 in the year before, 12 of them having been promoted for encouraging swadeshi goods and the manufacture of khaddar. The largest flotations during the year were the Madras Estates and Banking Corporation, Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 20 lakhs, and the Hydro-Electric Power Distributing Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 2 lakhs, subsequently increased to Rs. 10 lakhs. Of the 109 companies with share capital registered during the year, there were only 9 companies whose authorized capital was five lakhs of rupees or more. New companies

Forty-two private companies were registered as against 29 in the year before, and 18 companies were either wound up or struck off the register, leaving 217 private companies at the end of the year as against 193 at the end of the previous year. Private companies

Seven companies increased their authorized capital compared with ten in the previous year, and one company reduced it. The largest increase was that of the South Indian Merchants Bank, Limited, from Rs. 2½ lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. Capital

Fifty-eight companies ceased to exist as against 40 in the previous year, 29 going into voluntary liquidation, 4 being liquidated by the order of the Court and 25 being struck off the register as defunct. Companies that ceased to exist

There was an increase in the number of certificated auditors from 112 to 124, 107 holding unrestricted certificates and the remainder restricted certificates. Auditors

Provident insurance societies and life assurance companies

Seven societies were registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, three of them being also registered under the Indian Companies Act. The total number of these societies thus increased to 32. One life assurance company was registered, making eleven such companies at the end of the year.

Finance

Receipts in the year fell from Rs. 36,619 to Rs. 31,761 owing to the fact that no companies with large capital were floated, while expenditure rose from Rs. 31,409 in the previous year to Rs. 31,744.

Notaries Public (1930-31)

102. The number of registering officers exercising the functions of a notary public was reduced during the year from 199 to 113. There were 593 transactions during the year as against 122 in the previous year, and the aggregate value of the transactions increased from Rs. 1,04,967 to Rs. 8,83,745. One hundred and seventy-seven bills of exchange were brought before the notaries public compared with 108 in the year before, the general increase being due to the disturbed conditions in trade. Promissory notes received increased in number from 14 in the previous year to 417. In two districts, in each of which an important banking firm failed, the increases were abnormal. The amount of fees realized increased from Rs. 563-8-0 to Rs. 2,097, while the expenditure was Rs. 84-9-0 compared with Rs. 51-8-0 in the previous year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(1ST JULY 1930 TO 30TH JUNE 1931)

[*Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, for the year 1930-31; Statistical Abstract for British India—Co-operative Societies*]

General

103. The year was perhaps the most difficult so far experienced by the co-operative movement, both by reason of local disasters due to floods and unfavourable season, and in particular on account of the general economic depression and heavy fall in prices. As a result, there was increased

difficulty in recovering outstandings. For the first time in their history the Central Banks fell into arrears with repayments to the Provincial Bank, and the latter was not able to meet all demands. Government thereupon gave a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs, which relieved the distress caused by this temporary shortage of money. All this loan, with the exception of a small amount, was repaid within the six months allowed. The year was also noticeable for a large contraction in loan transactions.

No new posts were created, nor was there any change in the distribution of circle charges during the year. At the end of the year there were 25 Deputy Registrars. There were also 24 Honorary Assistant Registrars, who were of considerable help to them. A Deputy Director of Agriculture was lent to the department for the improvement of the work of cotton sale societies. One additional Sub-deputy Registrar was appointed as marketing officer for the Salem Weavers' Society.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on the working of the department was Rs. 11·59 lakhs against an expenditure of Rs. 10·11 lakhs in the previous year. This represents 0·64 per cent of the total working capital compared with 0·56 per cent in the year before.

Societies

104. The total number of societies fell from 15,238 to 15,042. The number of members in all societies, excluding supervising unions, was 981,100. Of these, 570,283 were classed as agriculturists, 294,965 as non-agriculturists and 115,852 as partly dependent on agriculture. There were 1,132 applications for registration to be disposed of during the year, but only 320 new societies were registered as against 534 new registrations in the previous year. Out of the new societies, 101 were constituted for the relief of Ādi-Drāvidas affected by floods.

Rectification and consolidation

On the other hand, the registration of 516 societies was cancelled compared with 383 in the year before. Most of these societies were practically non-existent, and others were centres of intrigue and corruption. The policy of weeding

out bad societies was continued, and the Provincial Bank and Central Banks appointed extra field staff for inspection and took up the work of rectification of societies in earnest. Seventy-three societies took action themselves by superseding their panchayats by a single man, whose task it was to collect long-standing arrears due from their members.

Finance

The total working capital of all societies rose by Rs. 1·16 lakhs to Rs. 1,800·52 lakhs. About 5 per cent of this was kept as reserve fund.

Collection

In spite of the strenuous efforts of the non-official and official staff to improve collection work, there was a general rise in overdues, which must be due largely to the economic depression. The percentage of balance to demand in respect of loans due by societies to Central Banks rose by 12 per cent under principal and 2 per cent under current interest. The balance under arrear interest was 42·72 per cent—about the same as in the previous year. Similarly, overdues by members to agricultural societies rose by 13 per cent under principal, 6 per cent under arrear and 10 per cent under current interest. In non-agricultural societies overdues under principal and arrear interest rose by 3 per cent and 20 per cent respectively, but under current interest fell by 3 per cent.

Banks

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank

105. The Madras Central Urban Bank was re-named "The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited." For a certain period during the year the bank was unable to meet all the demands of Central Banks, but this was largely owing to the fact that the latter did not keep up to date with their repayments. The bank had a successful year and enjoyed the confidence of the public. It adhered to its policy of granting short-term rather than long-term loans to Central Banks, and there was a more careful scrutiny of applications than heretofore before loans were granted. Loans amounting to Rs. 39·59 lakhs were disbursed to Central Banks, only Rs. 1·30 lakhs being for long-terms. A sum of Rs. 10·12 lakhs was advanced to individuals as against Rs. 7·25 lakhs in the previous year. The share capital of the bank increased

from Rs. 6·20 lakhs to Rs. 6·53 lakhs, but the working capital fell from Rs. 179·26 lakhs to Rs. 178·17 lakhs. The reserve fund was increased from Rs. 10·22 lakhs to Rs. 10·87 lakhs. The depreciation reserve was increased so that it now completely covers the total depreciation of Rs. 4·56 lakhs in the Government securities held. The net profit on the year's working was Rs. 2·56 lakhs as against Rs. 2·44 lakhs in the previous year.

Central Banks

The Central Banks granted loans to the extent of Rs. 232·60 lakhs as against Rs. 328·10 lakhs in the previous year. Of this total, Rs. 28·70 lakhs represented advances to individuals. Long-term loans accounted for only Rs. 63·54 lakhs out of the total amount disbursed. Collection of outstandings was not very good, the average of balance to demand under principal being 57·18 per cent for long-term, and 31·19 per cent for short-term loans, under arrear interest being 28·65 per cent and under current interest 9·54 per cent. Paid-up share capital increased from Rs. 56·54 lakhs to Rs. 57·86 lakhs, but the working capital fell from Rs. 627·18 lakhs to Rs. 615·96 lakhs. The reserve fund was increased from Rs. 22·46 lakhs to Rs. 24·99 lakhs. Eighteen banks set apart substantial amounts towards bad debt reserve. The net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 7·79 lakhs as against Rs. 9·62 lakhs in the year before.

Central Land Mortgage Bank

The Central Land Mortgage Bank had as members at the end of the year 166 individuals and 37 primary land mortgage banks. Applications for loans were very carefully scrutinized as also the security offered, and loans to the value of Rs. 5,94,175 were sanctioned to 21 primary land mortgage banks. Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 lakh, which has since been converted to a cash credit, in order to allow the bank to issue loans to primary banks in advance of receipt of money from debentures. This greatly facilitated transactions. Share capital paid up amounted to Rs. 99,500 and the working capital to Rs. 6,01,072. Not much money was forthcoming for investment in the debentures of the bank, due, it was thought,

to the issue of a Government of India loan bearing a similar interest. To remedy this it was resolved to increase the interest by one-half per cent, and Government agreed to guarantee interest at 6½ per cent on Rs. 30 lakhs out of the Rs. 50 lakhs of debentures to be issued in a period of three years. The Board thereupon sanctioned the issue of Rs. 10 lakhs of debentures. Establishment charges were met from a Government loan of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned in the previous year, and, excluding this expenditure, the bank worked at a profit of Rs. 7,212.

Primary land mortgage banks

Eleven primary land mortgage banks were organized and the registration of one other was cancelled. There were thus 37 such banks at the end of the year with a membership of 5,128. Thirteen banks, however, did no work except collection of capital. The paid-up share capital of the banks amounted to Rs. 1,99,899 and their working capital to Rs. 17,10,669. Loans from the central bank outstanding against the primary banks amounted to Rs. 5,38,684. An amount of Rs. 20,711 was due in the year and of this Rs. 19,529 were collected. A sum of Rs. 2,28,533 was due to the banks from members and an amount of Rs. 1,90,412 was collected. Fifteen banks made a profit of Rs. 18,372 during the year, and 22 banks worked at a loss of Rs. 11,009.

Agricultural societies

106. At the end of the year there were 12,967 agricultural societies of all types as against 13,106 at the end of the previous year. Of the total, 108 were purchase and sale societies, 420 other special types and the rest ordinary credit societies. The total membership rose from 713,615 to 714,820. Loans to the extent of Rs. 163·5 lakhs were disbursed to members, 69·10 per cent being for productive purposes. Only Rs. 62·50 lakhs out of the total amount were lent for long terms. The working capital of these societies fell from Rs. 677·10 lakhs to Rs. 669·11 lakhs. The amount of loans due by agricultural societies to Central Banks was Rs. 476·77 lakhs, while the amount due by members to the societies was Rs. 575·68 lakhs.

Credit societies

The number of agricultural credit societies fell from 12,540 to 12,439, of which 129 had not started

work. This includes the 37 land mortgage banks which have been dealt with above. The membership of all these societies was 676,009 against 674,590 in the previous year. The paid-up share capital increased from Rs. 80·66 lakhs to Rs. 83·24 lakhs, while the working capital decreased from Rs. 664·16 lakhs to Rs. 658·30 lakhs. The amount of principal overdue was Rs. 2,54,51,576—or 59·56 per cent of the demand. The arrear interest overdue amounted to Rs. 30,61,532 and current interest overdue to Rs. 31,34,838—or 65·20 per cent and 49·91 per cent of the respective demands. The net divisible profit on the year's working decreased from Rs. 11·51 lakhs to Rs. 8·08 lakhs. The total unrecouped loss at the end of the year was Rs. 20·50 lakhs as against Rs. 13·09 lakhs at the end of the previous year. This was shared by 54 per cent of the societies. The reserve fund, however, was increased from Rs. 46·89 lakhs to Rs. 54·20 lakhs.

Societies for purchase, purchase and sale

There were 108 societies for purchase and for purchase and sale at the end of the year. They have not developed as was expected, but the Deputy Director of Agriculture recently lent to the Co-operative Department took up the question of their improvement. They had a stock of goods valued at Rs. 38,930 at the beginning of the year. Goods to the value of Rs. 4,56,087 were purchased and goods to the value of Rs. 4,65,192 disposed of during the year.

Societies for production and sale

There were 24 milk supply societies and four industrial and agricultural societies, none of which met with much success financially. The egg production society did no work.

Cattle insurance societies

Though there were five cattle insurance societies, as in the previous year, four of them did nothing except admit members and the remaining one had not started work at all.

Other forms of societies

There were 386 societies of other kinds classed as agricultural. Among these may be mentioned kudimaramat and irrigation societies, of which there were thirteen. The kudimaramat societies undertook such work as removal of silt and digging of irrigation channels, and supplied water

to irrigate 2,261 acres of land, while the irrigation societies helped to bring under cultivation 2,943 acres, and benefited 249 members. There were also 17 agricultural demonstration societies, which had a membership of 446, including 38 societies. These societies gave practical demonstrations of improved methods of agriculture, and distributed seed, manure, etc., to the value of Rs. 45,088 to their members and to the value of Rs. 1,03,970 to non-members. The land reclamation societies, of which there were 12, worked fairly well.

Non-agricultural societies

107. The non-agricultural societies generally made better progress during the year than the agricultural societies. Loans granted by non-agricultural societies of all classes amounted to Rs. 2,05,55,249, of which over half was for productive purposes. Their total working capital was Rs. 3,31,27,498.

Credit societies

The number of credit societies fell from 1,151 to 1,141, of which eleven had not started work, but the membership increased from 221,475 to 230,889. Two hundred and twenty-seven societies were for Government servants and eight were thrift societies. The great decrease in the number of the latter is due to the fact that 121 societies in South Kanara were removed from this group, as they were not really thrift societies. The paid-up share capital of all these societies increased from Rs. 70,15,966 to Rs. 75,87,592 and the working capital from Rs. 2,65,72,676 to Rs. 2,81,95,738. The reserve fund was increased from Rs. 18,36,151 to Rs. 21,19,839. The net divisible profit on the year's working was Rs. 9,63,658 as against Rs. 9,76,177 in the previous year. One hundred and ninety-two societies, however, worked at a loss amounting to Rs. 59,785.

There were 231 societies classed as societies for purchase, purchase and sale, production and production and sale. A few of the more important types are mentioned below.

Stores

Societies for purchase and for purchase and sale began the year with a stock valued at Rs. 2,80,888, and bought goods to the value of Rs. 18·98 lakhs during the year. They sold goods to the value of

Rs. 19,21,244, and had a balance of stock worth Rs. 2,57,423 at the end of the year. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Stores with its 25 branches contributed sales to the extent of Rs. 9·42 lakhs. The working capital of these societies fell from Rs. 7·53 lakhs to Rs. 7·02 lakhs, but the net profit rose from Rs. 48,843 to Rs. 58,724. The total loss incurred by societies which ran at a loss was Rs. 24,868. There were 68 students' societies, which sold books to the value of Rs. 94,190, giving members and associates a net saving of Rs. 7,751.

Weavers' societies

Though 37 societies existed exclusively for weavers, 23 were dormant. The other 14 purchased raw materials worth Rs. 7,937 and finished products worth Rs. 37,271. They sold finished products worth Rs. 29,874 to the public. The total profit was Rs. 3,537 and the total loss Rs. 8,129. The Salem Weavers' Co-operative Society, which was started to relieve unemployment among the Salem weavers, worked successfully. It purchased finished articles worth Rs. 33,887 from its members and sold goods worth Rs. 27,151, making a profit of Rs. 2,069. Government sanctioned the appointment of a marketing officer for the society.

Other non-agricultural societies

There were 213 non-agricultural societies of other kinds, of which four had not started work. One hundred and thirty-three were building societies, 129 being financed by Government. The building societies had a membership of 4,269 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11,00,105. They completed 1,402 houses to the value of Rs. 50·87 lakhs, and 163 houses valued at Rs. 3·90 lakhs were under construction at the end of the year. There were 40 labour contract societies besides 3 classed as agricultural. Of these societies, 21 did no work.

Societies for depressed and backward classes, fishermen and hill tribes

108. The number of societies composed entirely of Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, fishermen and other backward classes rose from 3,054 to 3,170. Of these, 1,632 were in charge of the Co-operative Department, 1,136 in charge of the Labour Department, 362 in charge of the Special Officers for the Kallars at Madura and Tanjore and

40 under the direct supervision of the Fisheries Department. Nine hundred and sixty-nine societies were transferred to the control of the Co-operative Department in districts where the Labour Department had finished its work. On the other hand, some societies were transferred from the Co-operative to the Labour Department. There were 97 societies for hill tribes at the end of the year. Of these, 15 were in the Agency tracts and 63 in the Nilgiris. The Nilgiris Toda Society worked, as before, under the guidance of the Collector assisted by a non-official committee. The society received from Government a loan of Rs. 5,000 free of interest and a free grant of Rs. 2,000. The Badaga Land Mortgage Bank issued loans to the value of Rs. 7,100. Its membership increased from 43 to 58.

Societies for flood relief

A number of societies were formed in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts for the relief of the depressed classes, many of whom were very seriously affected by the floods, which did great damage in these districts. Loans were granted and seed was purchased and distributed. Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 35,234 to these societies.

Supervision and training

Provincial Co-operative Union

109. The Provincial Co-operative Union did useful work. It continued publication of the "Madras Journal of Co-operation" and also took up publication of the "Village Panchayat", which is now issued in English, Tamil and Telugu. The union financed and supervised eight rural reconstruction centres which had been started by it in previous years. Classes were held at 115 centres in Madras city for the training of panchayatdars, and 2,666 members of co-operative societies attended. The six training institutes have now been affiliated to the union, and a central committee was formed to co-ordinate their work. These institutes held two training classes, to which 804 candidates were admitted. Four hundred and seventy-four of the candidates were successful in the examination.

Federations

Four more federations were dissolved, leaving 20 in existence at the end of the year. In most

districts the Central Banks had opened administrative sections and had taken over the functions of the federations. Action for rectification and consolidation of bad societies was taken by federations, and by Central Banks in districts where the latter had supplanted the federations. The federations in eleven districts conducted training classes for panchayatdars in 592 centres, and 5,506 members received training. In five districts Central Banks, which had received a Government subsidy for this purpose, conducted training classes in 97 centres, which were attended by 4,833 persons.

Supervising unions

The majority of primary societies were affiliated to supervising unions, though 179 societies were directly supervised by district federations and 65 by Central Banks, while others came under no scheme of supervision. The work of the unions was not altogether satisfactory, considering the staff and expenditure. In 315 unions the percentage of principal overdue was more than 50, while in 226 unions over 60 per cent of arrear interest, and in 299 over 40 per cent of current interest, was overdue. Three unions were liquidated during the year.

Litigation

In the case of agricultural societies, 36,168 references under the arbitration rules and 1,606 suits were filed during the year. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 10,282. In non-agricultural societies the total number of cases for disposal by arbitrators and the civil courts was 11,972.

Liquidation

The 516 societies which were dissolved were made up of 391 agricultural societies, 118 non-agricultural societies, 3 unions and 4 federations. In all, 1,134 societies were under liquidation.

Audit

The audit of all societies except two, whose books were not available, was completed during the year. Special summaries of defects noticed in audit were issued to Central Banks, federations and unions. A further test audit was carried out by higher officers of the Co-operative Department in the case of 759 societies—5 per cent of the total number to be audited.

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION

[Statistical Abstract for British India—District and Local Boards]

General

District boards

110. There were twenty-five district boards in the Presidency as in the previous year. All were presided over by non-official presidents, who were also elected except in Malabar. The total sanctioned number of seats on the district boards was 1,024, of which 1,005 were occupied at the end of the year—233 by nominees of Government and 638 by persons elected by taluk boards. The district boards held during the year 319 meetings, of which 21 were adjourned for want of time or for other reasons.

Taluk boards

The Chirakkal Taluk Board was abolished, its functions being taken over by the Malabar District Board, and the Kavali Taluk Board in Nellore district was divided into the Kavali and Kovur taluk boards. The number of taluk boards in the Presidency thus remained at 130. All the boards were presided over by non-officials, 128 being elected. The sanctioned number of seats on the taluk boards was 2,539, of which 2,479 were occupied at the end of the year—619 by nominated and 1,860 by elected members. The terms of all members who were in office on the 26th August 1930, were extended by the transitory provisions of the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act of 1930. There were 117 by-elections, of which 46 were contested. 40·3 per cent of the electors voted in the contested elections. During the year the taluk boards held 1,441 meetings, of which 19 were adjourned for want of a quorum and 29 for want of time or for other reasons.

Taxes

111. The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, which came into force from the 26th August 1930, required that land-cess should be levied at the rate of As. 1-6 in the rupee on the annual rent value and should be distributed in the following proportions :—one-third to the district boards, one-third to taluk boards, one-sixth to the panchayat boards and one-sixth to the

village development funds maintained by the district boards. The Government directed, however, that the land-cess collected under section 78 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for the period from 26th August 1930 to 30th June 1931, should be distributed among the same district and taluk boards and in the same proportion as in the part of the fasli year immediately preceding the introduction of the Amendment Act (1st July to 26th August 1930). The companies' tax was abolished by the Amendment Act and companies were made liable to profession tax. Profession tax and education cess were levied by the Malabar District Board within the jurisdiction of the old Wynaad and Chirakkal Taluk Boards, and also by the Nilgiris District Board. Profession tax was levied by 40 taluk boards and education cess for the expansion of elementary education by 116 taluk boards. Tolls on carriages, carts and animals were collected in all districts.

112. The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 96·55 lakhs. The total receipts (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 582·43 lakhs as against Rs. 552·26 lakhs in the previous year. Grants amounting to Rs. 167·92 lakhs were given by Government against Rs. 142·30 lakhs in the year before. The grants included Rs. 1·46 lakhs for the general resources of local boards, Rs. 49·54 lakhs for the up-keep and construction of trunk roads, Rs. 77·42 lakhs for education and Rs. 3·55 lakhs for the maintenance and construction of hospitals and dispensaries. Special Government grants amounting to Rs. 13·31 lakhs for the improvement of village communications and of water-supply in rural areas were also sanctioned.

Finance
Receipts

The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 593·80 lakhs as compared with Rs. 543·84 lakhs in the previous year. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 85·18 lakhs.

Expenditure

113. A total amount of Rs. 240·86 lakhs was spent on communications as against Rs. 198·46 lakhs in the year before. Government grants to the extent of Rs. 83·07 lakhs were made towards

Communications

this expenditure. Five hundred and sixty-four miles of new roads were laid, and at the end of the year the total length of roads maintained by the boards was 31,230 miles, of which 3,084 miles were trunk roads.

Education

114. The local boards maintained 196 secondary and 17,387 elementary schools during the year. The Tanjore District Board continued to maintain a Sanskrit College. The total strength of the elementary schools was 924,995, besides which, there were 15,963 pupils in the elementary sections of secondary schools. The number of pupils receiving secondary education was 32,494. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 136·43 lakhs, to which Government grants contributed Rs. 77·42 lakhs and fees and other receipts Rs. 29·45 lakhs.

Medical relief

115. Sixty hospitals and 899 dispensaries were maintained by the local boards during the year. At these institutions 12,054 in-patients and 7,128,023 out-patients received treatment. The total cost of maintaining the institutions was Rs. 20·57 lakhs.

Vaccination

There were 524 vaccinators in the employment of the local boards and they performed 1,271,637 successful vaccinations during the year. The total expenditure for the year on preventive medicine, and on water-supply and sanitation was Rs. 17·05 lakhs as against Rs. 15·7 lakhs in the previous year.

Railways

116. Railways owned by district boards were at work in four districts as given below :—

Coimbatore

The gross earnings of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) in Coimbatore district amounted to Rs. 3·49 lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2·19 lakhs, the result being a return of 7·3 per cent on the capital outlay compared with a return of 10·5 per cent in the year before.

Guntūr

The gross earnings of the Tenali-Repalle Railway in Guntūr district (21 miles) amounted to Rs. 2·49 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·59 lakhs, giving a net return of 5·7 per cent on the capital outlay as against 6·1 per cent in the previous year.

The gross earnings of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway (52 miles) were Rs. 8·80 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 3·97 lakhs, giving a return of 20·2 per cent on the capital outlay. Forty-six per cent of the earnings went to the West Gōdāvari District Board and the balance to the Kistna District Board. Kistna

The gross earnings and working expenses of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 4·75 lakhs and Rs. 2·57 lakhs respectively—a return of 8·2 per cent on the capital outlay as compared with 8·7 per cent in the year before. Tinnevelly

NOTE.—Figures for panchayat boards are not available. The figures given above under Medical relief do not include particulars of the East Gōdāvari District Board and its taluk boards.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

117. The number of municipalities at the end of the year was 81. The municipal councils of Virudhunagar and Anakapalle were superseded and special officers were appointed in their places. The total sanctioned number of seats on the remaining 79 councils was 1,724, of which 1,689 seats were occupied at the end of the year. Four hundred and seven councillors were appointed by Government and the rest were elected. There were 32 European and three American members on the councils. The councils held 2,317 meetings as against 2,095 in the previous year. Two hundred and six meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum and 80 for other reasons. The average attendance of members varied between 43 per cent in Parlakimedi and 79·3 per cent in Tiruppattur. The terms of existing councillors were extended by the transitory provisions of the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930, and consequently no general elections were held. There were, however, 68 by-elections, of which 32 were contested. Over General

57 per cent of the electorate voted in the contested elections as against 65 per cent in the previous year.

Finance

Receipts

118. The aggregate opening balance of all municipalities was Rs. 43·1 lakhs against Rs. 43·5 lakhs in the year before. Receipts (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 208·6 lakhs compared with Rs. 206·4 lakhs in the previous year. Of the receipts, a sum of Rs. 71·8 lakhs was derived from taxation, the average incidence of which fell from Rs. 2–12–9 to Rs. 2–9–11. A sum of Rs. 15·3 lakhs was given as grants by Government for the maintenance of services, compared with Rs. 12·2 lakhs in the year before. Of this, Rs. 10·4 lakhs were for education, Rs. 1·5 lakhs for roads, Rs. 0·2 lakh for medical relief and Rs. 3·2 lakhs for water-supply and drainage. In addition, grants to the extent of Rs. 9·4 lakhs were paid by Government towards the cost of capital works, Rs. 5·7 lakhs being for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Loans amounting to Rs. 10·5 lakhs were advanced by Government during the year as against Rs. 12·7 lakhs in the previous year. These included a loan of Rs. 1 lakh to the Trichinopoly Municipal Council for the reconstruction of a market, loans of Rs. 0·9 lakh, Rs. 0·5 lakh and Rs. 0·4 lakh respectively to the municipal councils of Bellary, Bezwada and Kurnool for electric lighting schemes, and loans of Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 0·8 lakh and Rs. 0·5 lakh respectively to the municipal councils of Coimbatore, Cuddalore and Palacole for works connected with water-supply schemes.

Expenditure

The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) rose from Rs. 208 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 217·3 lakhs. Expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 33·6 lakhs, including Rs. 16·3 lakhs on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 7·9 lakhs on lighting.

Water-supply and drainage

119. Thirty-four municipalities had protected water-supplies and three had complete drainage schemes, as in the previous year. No new schemes were completed during the year. The total expenditure on water-supply and drainage schemes,

including expenditure on capital works, amounted to Rs. 45·6 lakhs as against Rs. 34·4 lakhs in the previous year. Part of this was met out of grants (Rs. 8·9 lakhs) and loans (Rs. 4·9 lakhs) from Government.

Medical relief

120. Municipal councils maintained during the year 122 medical institutions, at which 2,870 in-patients and 2,545,615 out-patients received treatment. The total expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 4·7 lakhs and on sanitation to Rs. 24·1 lakhs.

Education

121. There were 1,458 elementary schools under the management of municipal councils compared with 1,502 in the previous year. The Salem municipal council continued to maintain a second-grade college. Including the high school attached to this, the number of secondary schools maintained by municipal councils was 52, as in the previous year. The total expenditure on elementary education was Rs. 20·2 lakhs, of which Rs. 8·8 lakhs were contributed by Government grants and Rs. 8·2 lakhs by general municipal funds. The total expenditure on secondary education amounted to Rs. 13·3 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 3·1 lakhs was covered by Government subsidies.

Closing balance and debt

122. The aggregate closing balance for the year (ordinary and capital) was Rs. 34·4 lakhs as compared with Rs. 41·9 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The balance of Government loans outstanding against municipal councils at the end of the year rose from Rs. 110·79 lakhs to Rs. 116·47 lakhs.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS

[*Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1930-31; Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

Finance

123. The total receipts for the year together with the opening balance amounted to Rs. 164·23 lakhs against Rs. 144·70 lakhs in the previous year. Revenue from all sources increased from Rs. 57·07

lakhs to Rs. 59·79 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of population under all taxes, including tolls, was only Rs. 6–11–4 against Rs. 8–11–6 in the previous year. The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 156·02 lakhs, and the sinking fund relating to the various loans, other than Government loans repayable in instalments, stood at Rs. 42,98,477 (Rs. 42,93,200 in Government securities and Madras municipal debentures and Rs. 5,277 in cash). Payments amounting to Rs. 8,15,083 were made during the year towards the repayment of, and interest on, the Government loans of Rs. 88 lakhs. The expenditure under all accounts amounted to Rs. 89·93 lakhs against Rs. 85·00 lakhs in the previous year. Expenditure under "management" increased from Rs. 6·96 lakhs to Rs. 7·48 lakhs. Of this sum, Rs. 2·85 lakhs were spent on establishment for the purpose of assessment and collection against Rs. 2·71 lakhs in the previous year.

Works

Communications

124. A sum of Rs. 23,423, compared with Rs. 30,241 in the year before, was spent on general improvements to the communications of the city. The amount spent on repairs was Rs. 6·04 lakhs against Rs. 6·16 lakhs in the previous year. The length of roads metalled for the first time was one mile and 149 yards, while that of roads re-formed was 45 miles, 6 furlongs and 195 yards. The cost of re-forming the roads was Rs. 4,217 per mile against Rs. 4,695 in the previous year. Twelve miles, 1 furlong and 7 yards of roads were tarred for the first time, and 10 miles, 6 furlongs and 93 yards were re-tarred. The total length of tarred roads in the city at the end of the year was 92 miles, 4 furlongs and 27 yards.

Buildings

The amount spent on construction of new buildings was Rs. 1·78 lakhs and that on repairs Rs. 25,621, as compared with Rs. 68,005 and Rs. 33,128 respectively in the previous year. The works carried out during the year were the construction of flush-out latrines and tipping platforms, and improvements to the zoological gardens. The construction of a poultry shed near the Moore

Market and of a restaurant was completed during the year.

On the Mambalam town-planning scheme a sum of Rs. 1·75 lakhs was spent against Rs. 2·23 lakhs in the previous year. Some important items of work, such as formation of roads, filling up of ponds and low grounds, construction of culverts and plantation of avenue trees, were carried out during the year. The construction of buildings in the scheme area made satisfactory progress. A sum of Rs. 91,180 was spent during the year on the scheme for construction of model houses in Bogipalaiyam, but little progress could be made on account of the heavy monsoon rains. Some more acquisitions of land were taken up in the area.

Drainage

A sum of Rs. 3·30 lakhs was spent on new drainage works during the year and a sum of Rs. 3·57 lakhs on the maintenance of existing ones. The laying of sewers was carried out in some of the more important areas. The total length of sewers laid during the year was 157,627 feet. Three hundred and sixty-three house connections to the sewers were made during the year as against 292 in the previous year.

Water-supply

The expenditure on new works during the year amounted to Rs. 1·41 lakhs and that on maintenance to Rs. 4·16 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied was 6,763·32 million gallons, which is equivalent to nearly 28·63 gallons per head per day. Eight hundred and seventy-nine new house-service connections were laid by licensed plumbers. The total number of house-service connections in the city on the 31st March 1931 was 39,037, and there were 2,553 meters on house service. Forty-seven public fountains, six bathing fountains and four cattle troughs were erected, and one public fountain, one bathing fountain and one cattle trough were removed during the year. The quantity of water taken out of Red Hills lake was 1,089,866,569 cubic feet as against 1,020,029,922 cubic feet in the previous year.

Education

125. A sum of Rs. 1,94,000 was paid from Corporation funds as contribution to the education

fund. The amount realized by the levy of education tax at 1¼ per cent was Rs. 2·56 lakhs, and a sum of Rs. 29,868 was received from Government as subsidy under the Elementary Education Act. A contribution of Rs. 2·55 lakhs was paid by Government, being the equivalent of the amount of education tax collected during the previous year. The expenditure for the year on education amounted to Rs. 8·51 lakhs against Rs. 8·22 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of schools under the control of the Corporation at the end of the year was 140 as against 142 at the beginning. Of these, 52 were girls' schools. The number of pupils in the Corporation schools on the last day of the year was 30,224 (18,142 boys and 12,082 girls) as compared with 28,915 (17,192 boys and 11,723 girls) in the previous year. There were 1,152 teachers, including 47 vocational instructors and 15 music mistresses, as against 1,162 teachers in the previous year. Medical examination of the children in these schools was carried out periodically by the four medical inspectors and the two medical inspectresses. Midday meals were supplied to poor children of depressed and other classes during the year. There were 128 aided schools in the city which received from the Corporation compensation amounting to Rs. 1·07 lakhs for loss of fee income caused by the introduction of free elementary education.

Public health

126. The amount spent on medical relief was Rs. 2·44 lakhs, and the amounts spent on preventive medicine and public amenities were Rs. 13·58 lakhs and Rs. 1·09 lakhs respectively. The expenditure on sanitation and conservancy during the year was Rs. 9·79 lakhs. Contributions amounting to Rs. 50,824 were paid to non-Corporation hospitals and dispensaries. The maintenance of the Corporation hospitals and child-welfare centres cost Rs. 3·66 lakhs against Rs. 3·36 lakhs in the year before. The total number of patients treated was 744,297 as compared with 669,605 in the previous year. The expenditure on vaccination and registration of births and deaths rose from Rs. 54,730 to Rs. 58,305. The total number of persons

vaccinated was 59,215 against 66,606 in the year before. During the year 25,662 births and 22,839 deaths were registered, the death-rate rising from 42·4 in the previous year to 43·2 per thousand of the population. The usual anti-malarial measures were carried out in tanks, ponds and wells in order to stop the mosquito nuisance. Expenditure on public parks amounted to Rs. 49,248 against Rs. 48,647 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the fire engines was Rs. 27,511 as compared with Rs. 29,408 in the year before, and the engines were used in 39 cases of fire.

Electric lighting

127. Expenditure on the maintenance of electric lights amounted to Rs. 3·46 lakhs. On the last day of the year there were 9,969 electric lights in use in the city as against 9,672 at the end of the previous year.

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES

Auxiliary Force

128. There were 14 units of the Auxiliary Force (India) in the Madras Military District, with a total strength of 6,255 in all ranks on the 31st March 1931. Over 80 per cent of the personnel attended the annual camps. Satisfactory progress was made by all units, all ranks displaying keen interest.

Indian Territorial Force

The total enrolled strength of the six units of the Indian Territorial Force in the district was 2,651. Recruitment was unsatisfactory in all the battalions.

MARINE

[*Reports of the Madras Port Trust, the Madras Port Fund, Tuticorin Port Trust Fund, The Tuticorin Port Fund, the Cochin Landing and Shipping and Pilotage Funds and the Madras Port Department for the year 1930–31*]

Madras Port Trust

129. The severe world-wide depression in trade resulted in a serious fall in the volume of trade at the Port of Madras

Finance

The actual revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 38,07,647—a decrease of Rs. 7,23,374 from the figure for the previous year. The gross expenditure, including contribution to the reserve funds, amounted to Rs. 38,38,530, as against Rs. 45,33,938 in the year before. Excluding from this the interest on loans (Rs. 8,03,475), contribution to capital (Rs. 4,01,203), repayments of debt (Rs. 3,58,797), contribution to sinking fund (Rs. 79,140) and amount set aside for reserve funds (Rs. 80,000), the actual working expenses amounted to 55·57 per cent of the income, compared with 53·21 per cent in the previous year. The total amount of securities standing to the credit of the sinking fund at the end of the year was £53,429. The outstanding amount of loan due to the Secretary of State for India at the end of the year was Rs. 1,24,77,818.

Traffic

The number of vessels that entered the harbour during the year fell from 878 to 818 and the total net registered tonnage from 3,081,851 to 2,968,056.

Trade

The total tonnage of imports and exports during the year was 1,262,407—a fall of 16·75 per cent from the figure for the previous year. The total value of the trade of the port, excluding Government transactions, amounted to Rs. 3,699·92 lakhs—or 44·46 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency.

Imports

The total tonnage of imports decreased by 15·5 per cent to 920,646. The biggest decreases were in the imports of coal, rice and iron.

Exports

The total tonnage of goods shipped from the port during the year amounted to 341,761 tons against 426,928 tons in the previous year—a fall of 19·95 per cent, mainly accounted for by smaller shipments of groundnuts and tanned hides and skins.

Works

All pile-sinking for the new north quay was completed and good progress was made with the decking and paving, and with the laying of the railway track. The construction of the new groundnut shed progressed well. New houses were built for several port officials, and the quarters for the Assistant Harbour Masters were practically completed.

The cyclone of November 1930 did little damage itself, except to cause breaches in the north revetment. One berth of the west quay, however, was severely damaged by a boat colliding with it, and the petrol jetty on the north arm was entirely destroyed by the S.S. "Java Arrow" backing on to it. This ship grounded during the cyclone, but, with the assistance of the Engineering department and the dredger, was enabled to pump ashore her cargo of petrol and was successfully refloated. All these items of damage were repaired during the year.

The suction dredger "Madras" worked for 188 days during the year, about half the time in maintenance dredging and half in deepening the harbour to a depth of 32 feet.

Madras Port Fund

130. The ordinary receipts and charges of the Port Fund were Rs. 2,50,480 and Rs. 3,05,725 respectively, as against Rs. 2,61,615 and Rs. 2,43,529 in the previous year. Several new purchases were responsible for the increase in expenditure.

Cochin Finance

131. The total ordinary receipts of the Landing and Shipping and Pilotage funds during the year amounted to Rs. 10,64,235 as against Rs. 11,31,265 in the previous year. The charges fell from Rs. 12,98,221 to Rs. 11,65,787. The balance of loan outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 35,78,429.

Traffic

Five hundred and seventy steamers and 496 sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,386,235 tons entered the port. There was an increase in the numbers and tonnage of both coasting and foreign steamers.

Trade

The total tonnage of imports was 396,806 tons, the principal imports being rice, paddy and other grains, kerosene and other oils, sugar and machinery. The total tonnage of exports, of which coir produce, coconut oil, tea, rubber, pepper and ginger were the main items, was 101,354. The dues on imports amounted to Rs. 4,15,213 and on exports to Rs. 97,360.

Works

The entrance channel to the dry dock was cleared by the dredger "Lord Willingdon," and maintenance dredging of the approach channel across the

bar was also carried out besides other items of work. A new turning basin for steamers and an extra swinging mooring to take vessels up to 410 feet in length were provided during the year.

Cochin Port Fund

132. The Cochin Port Fund opened the year with a cash balance of Rs. 2,39,496. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,20,831, of which Rs. 1,63,452 were collected as port dues. Ordinary charges amounted to Rs. 1,07,466, and a loan of Rs. 1 lakh was advanced to the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 52,862.

Tuticorin Port Trust

133. The actual revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,56,443 against Rs. 3,78,525 in the year before. The working expenses increased from Rs. 7,03,890 to Rs. 7,30,130, which includes interest on loans and contribution towards capital for repayment of loan. The amount of loan outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 21,09,748.

Finance

Traffic

The number of vessels that entered the port was 898 with a total tonnage of 1,198,177, as against the same number of vessels, but with a tonnage of 1,216,008, in the previous year.

Trade

The total value of the trade of the port fell from Rs. 11,60,61,286 to Rs. 9,13,05,205. The total tonnage of imports and exports during the year was 412,183 (imports 298,762 tons and exports 113,421 tons) against 421,162 tons in the previous year. Dues collected amounted to Rs. 2,19,971 on imports and Rs. 1,04,289 on exports. The principal imports were grains, kerosene oil, coal, machinery, motor-cars and raw silk, and the principal exports, grains, tea, raw cotton, cotton yarn and fibre.

Works

The harbour development scheme was abandoned, and only maintenance works were carried out.

Tuticorin Port Fund

134. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,73,732 and the charges to Rs. 1,29,873 as compared with Rs. 1,75,882 and Rs. 83,963 respectively in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,59,797 was collected as port dues. An amount of Rs. 75,000 was transferred to the Port Trust Fund. The closing cash balance was Rs. 77,885 as against an opening balance of Rs. 1,20,666.

135. The total exports amounted to 43,000 tons— a fall of about 50,000 tons, almost entirely accounted for by smaller exports of manganese and groundnuts. The rebate on manganese ore exports towards the end of the year began to improve the situation with regard to manganese. Imports, on the other hand, increased from 4,127 tons to 5,396 tons. One hundred and ninety-two vessels, with a tonnage of 446,750, called at the port. Vizagapatam

136. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the out-ports in the Presidency, excluding Cochin, Tuticorin and Vizagapatam, was Rs. 26·05 crores as against Rs. 32·03 crores in the previous year. The number of vessels that entered these ports was 12,839 with an aggregate tonnage of 6,413,473, as against 14,709 vessels of a tonnage of 6,531,943 in the year before. A sum of Rs. 5·06 lakhs was collected as port dues against Rs. 5·63 lakhs in the previous year. Port Department. Minor ports

Among the works completed during the year at the out-ports were the improvements to the Vellar river bar at Porto Novo, the extension of the north and south pile groins at Negapatam, the construction of a new dredger at Cuddalore and the erection of a steam crane at Calicut. The overhauling of the north and south piers at Calicut was in progress and also the decking of the pier at Tellicherry.

The ordinary receipts of the port and marine funds of the minor ports were Rs. 12,66,725 and the ordinary charges Rs. 11,41,389.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR LICENCES (1930)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in sulphur*]

137. The number of licences under the Indian Arms Act in force during the year 1930 was 78,109 as against 76,920 in the previous year. The weapons covered by licences for possession comprised 2,161 rifled arms, 68,842 smooth-bore guns, 4,923 revolvers and pistols and 3,358 other weapons. Most of the licences were for going Arms Act

armed for sport, protection or display (59,839) and for going armed for protection of crops or cattle from wild animals (17,046). The remaining licences were mostly for the transport and sale of arms, ammunition and military stores.

Explosives Act

138. The number of licences issued under the Indian Explosives Act was 10,700 as against 13,345 in the previous year. Of these, 6,221 were for the possession of gunpowder or other explosives for blasting purposes and 2,467 for the possession and sale of explosives.

Prosecutions

Four hundred and seventy-four prosecutions were instituted under the Arms and Explosives Acts as compared with 471 in the previous year, convictions being obtained in 391 cases.

Sulphur licences

139. Thirty-four new sulphur licences were issued and 334 old licences were renewed during the year, compared with a total of 356 old and new licences in force in the year before. The quantity of sulphur for which licences were in force during the year was 1,068 tons as against 1,108 tons in the previous year.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

AGRICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1930-31, Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

General

140. The post of Paddy Specialist was transferred from the Indian Agricultural Service to the Madras Service during the year. The numbers of upper subordinates in the Research and Agricultural sections were increased by 4 and 8 to 97 and 171 respectively.

Agricultural education

141. There were 365 applicants for admission to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, as against 303 in the previous year. From these, 42 students were selected by the Committee, and, in addition, 6 students from Agency tracts were admitted. Thirty-eight students, out of 46 who appeared, passed their first B.Sc. examination, and 24 students gained their B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree by passing Part II of the examination, for which 43 entered. The middle schools were not very successful. The strength of the Taliparamba middle school fell from 23 to 16. There were only 15 pupils in the school at Usilampatti, which is managed by the Madura District Board with the assistance of Government. There seemed to be no demand for this kind of education, which was intended mainly for farmers' sons, who would afterwards go back to the land. The farm labourers' schools at Anakapalle, Palur and Coimbatore, on the other hand, had a fair measure

of success. There were 61 pupils in the day classes and 48 in the night classes of these schools, compared with 57 and 47 respectively in these classes in the previous year.

Research

142. The Chemistry section dealt with over 8,000 samples for analysis. Such things as soils, irrigation waters, dairy products, sugarcane, grain and various straws were analysed. An investigation was made into the food requirements of the Indian bullock. The effect of repeated use of fertilizers on the composition of clay soil was investigated, and other miscellaneous experiments were carried out. The Systematic Botanist among other things made surveys of grazing areas in several places and collected a number of grasses, nine of which were found suitable for fodder purposes. The Research Engineer, for whom a well-equipped workshop was provided during the year, took up the improvement of the drill in use in some districts, and constructed a small mechanical seed-distributor. He examined several appliances with a view to their improvement and tested others.

Paddy

Four paddy breeding stations were at work—at Coimbatore, Aduturai, Maruteru and Pattambi. They distributed a total amount of 165,604 lb. of seed during the year. Several different strains of paddy were under trial in the stations, and they gave satisfactory yields—some of them from 15 to 20 per cent and more above the standard. A number of manurial experiments also were in progress. Further attempts were made to find more profitable crops to grow in rotation with paddy, in order to reduce the cost of its production. Sugarcane, plantain, groundnut and other crops were tried in this connection.

Cotton

Work on cotton was done at the Cotton Breeding Station, Coimbatore, and at four research stations. Efforts were made to evolve a strain suitable for dry cultivation, as ryots usually cultivate cotton as a dry crop. Some very useful trials of early sowing of *cambodia* cotton were made in ryots' lands. About 275,000 lb. of seed of *cambodia*, and over 300,000 lb. of seed of *karunganni*, cotton were distributed to ryots during the year.

Other crops

A specialist was at work on millets, and an Oil-Seed Specialist was appointed for work on coconut, groundnut, castor and gingelly, with a view ultimately to increase the quantity and quality of the oils obtainable from them. Work was also done on fruit trees, potato, pepper and sugarcane at various agricultural stations.

Agricultural pests and diseases

143. The Entomological section continued to investigate such pests as the coconut caterpillar, cottony cushion scale, paddy grasshopper, and red hairy caterpillar on groundnut. Investigations into the diseases of "piricularia" on paddy and "mosaic" on sugarcane were continued by the Mycological section, which also investigated cotton seedling blight and wilt in groundnut. Acts for the control of pests on the coconut and palmyra, and on cotton and groundnut, were in force during the year, and a special staff was at work in Malabar and South Kanara to enforce the Act with regard to the coconut pest (*Nephantis serinopa*).

Demonstration

144. During the year under report Agricultural Demonstrators concentrated their work in four or five central villages in their charges instead of attempting to cover a large number of villages in one or two taluks. More stress too was laid by them on fundamentals, such as the need for clean cultivation, preservation of cattle manure, care of cattle, manufacture of composts, preservation of pure seed and so on. Nearly 2,000 demonstration plots were arranged in ryots' lands for the demonstration of improved seed varieties, approved methods of manuring and cultivation and new implements among other things. About 100 exhibitions were held at cattle fairs, ryots' conferences and on similar occasions. One more motor exhibition van was acquired besides the two already in the possession of the department. A large amount of seed of different strains was distributed through the demonstrators.

Livestock

145. The department maintained 964 cattle, of which 29 were bulls. Three herds, as usual, were maintained with a view to improving milking breeds, and two with the object of producing

animals combining the qualities of good draught cattle and heavy milkers. There were also 97 approved breeding bulls at various places in the Presidency. A herd of 89 buffaloes was maintained at Guntūr to improve, by breeding, the size of half-bred bulls and to improve the milking qualities of the cows. A flock of 147 sheep was maintained, the object being to increase the quantity of wool. There were 21 pigs in the possession of the department, and 3 breeds of poultry were also kept.

Finance

146. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 20,29,559 and the receipts to Rs. 2,28,196, as against an expenditure of Rs. 19,48,385 and receipts amounting to Rs. 2,64,224 in the previous year.

Civil Veterinary Department

[*Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31*]

General

147. Thirteen new Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were appointed during the year, bringing the total number to 261—seven short of the sanctioned strength. Seven new dispensaries were opened during the year, making a total of 118 veterinary institutions. The number of in- and out-patients treated in all these institutions during the year was 168,270 as against 149,235 in the previous year. In addition, medicine was supplied for 7,783 cases in which patients were not brought to institutions, compared with 8,381 such cases in the year before.

Itinerating staff

148. The number of posts of touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was increased to 97 with the creation of six new posts. The itinerating staff treated in all 56,541 cases, of which 22,545 were contagious, as against 54,420 cases in the previous year.

Diseases

149. The number of deaths among cattle from contagious diseases decreased from 158,523 to

99,890. There was heavy mortality, however, in some districts, and especially in Guntūr, Ganjām, Kistna and North Arcot. The total number of reports of contagious diseases received and attended to by the staff was 5,664 and 4,726 respectively against 7,534 and 5,960 in the previous year.

Though rinderpest was responsible for over half the total mortality, the number of deaths from this disease fell from 106,046 to 59,323. Serious outbreaks were confined to seven districts, Guntūr suffering most severely. The total number of inoculations performed by the serum simultaneous method was 147,880 as against 169,836 in the year before, and by the serum alone method 1,136, as against 13,224 in the previous year. Rinderpest

The number of deaths from anthrax decreased from 8,329 to 4,983 and of deaths from haemorrhagic septicaemia from 7,516 to 7,104. The number of deaths from black-quarter, on the other hand, increased from 6,755 to 8,416. Only 1,828 animals died from foot-and-mouth disease compared with 5,354 in the previous year. Other diseases

150. One hundred and seventy-two animals were examined by the veterinary staff for malicious injury. The Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was extended to six more towns during the year. The number of convictions under the Act, outside Madras city, was 8,421 as against 8,466 in the previous year. The number of castrations performed by the staff increased from 12,742 to 23,487. Miscellaneous

151. A new curriculum was introduced during the year in the Madras Veterinary College and an additional staff of four lecturers was appointed. Prominence is now given to the study of cattle, and changes have been introduced in the study of comparative anatomy, the ox being taken as the standard instead of the horse. The number of students at the college increased from 109 to 117. Twenty-seven students gained their diploma out of the thirty-two who appeared for the final year examination. Eight Veterinary Assistant Surgeons attended the refresher course. The number of patients admitted to the hospital attached to Veterinary College

the college was 3,794 compared with 3,558 in the previous year. The number of admissions to the branch dispensary for out-patients at Royapuram increased from 1,369 to 2,125.

The number of specimens received and examined in the pathological and parasitological sections of the laboratory attached to the college was 4,765. Besides this, the rinderpest virus section prepared 380,575 cubic centimetres of virus for inoculation purposes, and also carried out experiments on the possibility of production of the serum in the hot as well as in the cold weather. A quantity of hot and cold weather serum was issued and reports on it were satisfactory up to date.

Finance

152. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 11,67,948 as against Rs. 11,82,754 in the previous year. The receipts increased from Rs. 32,998 to Rs. 35,294.

FISHERIES

[*Administration Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 30th June 1931*]

General

153. A large amount of valuable information with regard to fishing and fisheries was gathered during the year. The newly appointed Assistant Biologist did much useful work. Good progress was made with propaganda for rural pisciculture. The Assistant Director in charge of this work made a survey of wells and ponds in Chingleput district, and a number of them were subsequently stocked with fish.

Marine fisheries

Deep-sea fishing

154. From February 1930 the trawler "Lady Goschen" was lying idle with a damaged boiler. She was at work only for five and a half months in the year, most of the time on the East Coast. Several good trawling grounds were discovered there and new species of fish caught. A number of new fisheries were located on both the East and West Coasts. The survey by the trawler definitely established the fact that the off-shore fish on the East Coast are far superior in quality

to those on the West Coast, though the in-shore fisheries of the latter may be the more valuable.

The Assistant Biologist was engaged on board the trawler in the identification of the different species of fish caught. Similar work was done at the West Hill (Calicut) and Krusadai Island biological stations, where a study and comparison were also made of the two different varieties of sardine. The equipment of both these stations was improved during the year. At the Vizagapatam station collection of specimens continued. Research

The fishing season was a poor one and the Tanur station worked at an actual loss of about Rs. 179. The output during the year was 1,477 lb. of cured fish, 4,090 lb. of fish meal and 176 gallons of oil. Several experiments were made in drying prawns in the artificial drier. Pupil teachers and students were given training in fish curing at the station. Tanur Experimental Station

The Government cannery at Chaliyam was leased out for a period of five years, but was not worked by the lessee during the year as the sardine fishery on the West Coast had failed. Chaliyam cannery

Sixty-four private oil and guano factories in South Kanara and 172 in Malabar took out licences, but only 22—all of them in Malabar—worked during the year. Private oil and guano factories

There were 53 fish-curing yards on the East Coast. There was a general decrease in their transactions due to the absence of shoals of fish, to bad weather and to illness among the fishermen. On the West Coast there were 60 yards at the end of the year, including one at Agathi Island in the Laccadives. Transactions in these yards taken as a whole were the lowest on record. Sardines and mackerel—the most important shoal fish on the coast—were very scarce. Moreover there was a poor demand for cured fish. The working of fish-curing yards in the Presidency resulted in a net loss to Government. Fish-curing yards

About 125,000 oysters were supplied to the public from the Gokulapalli beds. The part of Buckingham Canal containing these oyster beds was transferred permanently to the Fisheries Department. Oysters

Inland fisheries

155. Deep water tank fishing experiments were continued in the Mopad reservoir. Owing to extra depth of water caused by heavy rains, less fish were caught than in the previous year, but a regular supply of fish was made to neighbouring towns and, for the first time, catla (a fish with which the reservoir had been stocked) were put on the market. The stocking of gourami at the Mopad and Praema farms and at Vellore proceeded successfully, and this fish was also stocked in a large cistern at the Mettur Project, where plans for the development of fisheries were formulated. Tench and carp introduced at Praema were thriving well. A number of waters were stocked with catla.

Pearl and chank fisheries

156. There was no pearl fishing during the year, as the banks were found to be barren. Six new chank beds of considerable value were discovered off the Tanjore coast, but the number of chanks fished off the coast of Tinnevelly was much less than in the previous year, as the fishery was closed during February and March 1931. Marking experiments were carried on at Tuticorin to determine the rate of growth of chanks and their habits of migration. Experiments on the Japanese diving apparatus showed that it was suitable for chank diving but required a few alterations.

Social and economic activities

157. Thirty-nine pupil teachers were under instruction at the Fisheries Training Institute at Calicut. The secondary classes, abolished in the previous year, were revived for the benefit of Secondary School-leaving Certificate holders admitted in 1928 and 1929. A canning shed and plant were added to the Institute, a number of appliances and fittings being transferred from the cannery at Chaliyam. There were 41 elementary schools run by the Fisheries Department on the West Coast at the end of the year with a strength of 4,136, of whom 1,342 were girls. The services of a special Inspector were obtained from the Co-operative Department for the inspection and rectification of the West Coast fisheries co-operative societies, most of which were in a dormant condition. Social work was done among fishermen

through child welfare centres, reading rooms, recreation clubs and night schools.

Marine Aquarium

The number of visitors to the Madras Aquarium was 88,810 as against 99,970 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 245. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,739.

Finance

158. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 7,56,820 and the revenue Rs. 4,40,418 as against Rs. 9,36,378 and Rs. 7,57,795 respectively in the previous year. The fall in revenue is largely due to the slump in the chank market besides the omission of the value of the closing stock of salt in the yards.

WEATHER AND CROPS

(FASLI 1340—1ST JULY 1930 TO 30TH JUNE 1931)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1340; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

South-west monsoon

159. The south-west monsoon became active on the West Coast only after the 19th June. A depression formed on the Orissa-Ganjām coast towards the end of the month, and caused widespread rains, heavy in places, along the coast north of Madras on the last two days of the month. The rainfall in the month was generally above the average outside the West Coast. The monsoon was generally weak in July and August. A general revival took place in September, in consequence of a depression which formed over the Bay of Bengal at the end of the first week and brought a fair amount of rain throughout the Presidency. The rainfall, however, was still below the average except in Ganjām and Tinnevelly, and on the West Coast. On the whole, the south-west monsoon was generally below the average. There were freshes in the main rivers, and the channels and tanks fed by them received adequate supplies.

Sowings

Sowings of the early crops in the Carnatic and Central districts and sowings of the early wet crops in the South were restricted or below

normal. The condition of the early crops was generally fair.

North-east monsoon

160. The north-east monsoon set in early in October and brought heavy rains throughout the month. A depression over the south-west of the Bay of Bengal developed into a storm on the Coromandel coast by the 23rd of the month, crossed the coast near Negapatam on the 24th, and again weakening into a depression, passed out into the Arabian sea by the 26th, giving extensive, and, in places, extremely heavy, rains along its track. The depression again intensified into a storm towards the end of the month. These rains caused great floods in the Cauvery and its tributaries, damaged roads, railway bridges, and crops, especially in Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and cut off the South from the rest of the Presidency for about a week. A terrific thunderstorm passed over Madras on the 29th October. The monsoon was again active during the first week of November. A depression which formed over the southern part of the Bay of Bengal on the 15th of the month, intensified into a storm, and, moving in a north-westerly direction across the coast near Masulipatam on the 18th morning, caused very heavy rains and floods, and breaches in railway lines in places on the coast north of Madras. A deep depression which developed on the 27th November over the south-west of the Bay of Bengal, intensified into a storm of severe intensity on the 28th November with its centre at a distance of about 200 miles east-south-east of Negapatam. It moved in a north-westerly direction, and, crossing the Coromandel coast between Cuddalore and Madras at 8 a.m. on the 29th, lay as a depression near Salem on the 30th morning, and then moving westwards, rapidly weakened. The wind blew in heavy gales and rain fell in torrents ; tanks were breached in a number of places in Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, and North Arcot ; trees were uprooted ; telegraph posts fell down ; and the railway line was washed away in places between Tindivanam and Madras, and Sulurpet and Polireddipalaiyam. Crops and property were

damaged to some extent. The monsoon was generally weak in December and January except in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, and Malabar at the beginning and end of December, and in South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramnad, and Tinnevelly in January. On the whole, the north-east monsoon was generally above the average.

Sowings

Sowings of the late crops were generally satisfactory or above normal, except in the case of dry crops in the Deccan and except on the West Coast. The condition of the late crop was generally fair.

Rainfall in later season

161. February and March were practically without rain. Rainfall was below the average in April everywhere except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, and on the West Coast, owing to unsettled conditions in the southern part of the Bay of Bengal about the middle of April. Rainfall in May also was below the average except in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Chittoor, Tanjore, and South Kanara. A storm of great intensity passed over Madras after midnight on the 14th May but did only slight damage.

Character of the season

162. The season for the Presidency as a whole was fairly satisfactory except in the parts affected by floods and cyclones. This is borne out by the fact that both the net area sown and the total area cropped were among the highest reported.

Remissions

163. Land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in the less favoured parts of Vizagapatam (Rs. 61,649), East Gōdāvari (Rs. 68,336), Kistna (Rs. 63,755), Kurnool (Rs. 43,162), Bellary (Rs. 71,538), Anantapur (Rs. 1,06,251), Cuddapah (Rs. 30,763), South Arcot (Rs. 68,616), North Arcot (Rs. 37,269), Chittoor (Rs. 32,952), Trichinopoly (Rs. 95,236), and Tanjore (Rupees 11,04,708). As parts of Bellary had been hard hit by the adverse season, the collection of Rs. 1,30,992 relating to the assessment of fasli 1338, Rs. 11,598 relating to the assessment of fasli 1339, and Rs. 1,89,675 relating to the assessment of fasli 1340, was postponed to fasli 1341.

Relief work

164. There were no relief operations under the Famine Code in the fasli.

HORTICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1930-31; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for 1930-31*]

Government gardens

165. The Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and Coonoor were kept in their usual state of orderliness, and they provided, as always, pleasant and beautiful retreats for visitors to the Nilgiris. Several new rockeries were made during the year in the gardens, and new plants were obtained by purchase and by exchange with other Government institutions and members of the public.

Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras

166. The Society maintained, as usual, their gardens in Teynampet, Madras. Several improvements were effected in the Nursery department during the year, among them the revival on an extensive scale of exchanges of plant material and seeds with botanical gardens and horticultural institutions in other parts of the world, whereby a number of new plants were acquired. Experiments were made during the year in rose cultivation, so far with encouraging results.

The ninety-second annual exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables was held in the gardens in February 1931, and the annual garden competition was held about the same time.

FORESTS

[*Report on the administration of the Forest Department for the year 1930-31; Statistical Abstract for British India —Forests*]

General

167. During the year the Government accepted the proposals of the Chief Conservator of Forests for the re-organization of the Forest Department. These proposals envisaged a conservative policy

of steady development based on recognized principles of forest management. The demand for timber and forest produce during the year did not equal the supply, and prices were generally very low. On the other hand, the state of the forests in charge of the department was satisfactory and several successful plantations were made. As usual, jungle tribes were provided with work ; some of them were granted land rent-free for cultivation in return for the protection of forests and their interests were otherwise protected.

168. At the close of the year working plans or schemes had been sanctioned for 9,422 square miles, and working plans for 3,309 square miles were awaiting sanction or were under preparation. There remained 6,330 square miles of reserved forest for which no working plans had been started. Working plans

169. The total output of timber was 85,580 tons against 96,920 tons in the previous year. Of this, 38,500 tons were removed by Government agency and 42,320 tons by purchasers. The quantity of timber felled departmentally that remained undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,413,000 cubic feet as against 1,358,000 cubic feet in the previous year. Most of this was in the Wynaad and Nilambur divisions, the accumulation being due to the unusual slump in the timber market. Supply of produce Timber

Fuel to the extent of 234,825 tons was removed from reserved and leased forests, 13,800 tons being removed by departmental agency. A greater number of fuel coupes were sold in South Cuddapah, and the coupes in the Nilgiris and the North Mangalore divisions gave a larger yield, the result being an increase in the amount of fuel removed by purchasers during the year. Fuel

The value of bamboos removed from the forests by all agencies during the year was Rs. 3·94 lakhs compared with Rs. 4·55 lakhs in the previous year. Bamboos

The demand for sandalwood was poor, and only 564 tons were sold for Rs. 4,40,755 as against 707 tons for Rs. 9,86,618 in the year before. The quantity of sandalwood extracted was about 900 Sandalwood

tons, and there was a balance of 336 tons in stock at the end of the year.

Minor forest produce

The right to collect minor forest produce was leased out, as usual, in most cases. The revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 6,44,453 as against Rs. 9,02,688 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the poor price realized and to the failure of the tamarind crop in two circles.

Free grants

The estimated value of forest produce removed by free grantees and right-holders was Rs. 85,120 as compared with Rs. 73,389 in the previous year. Most of the grants in the year were for reconstruction of houses destroyed by fire.

Grazing

170. An area of 12·36 per cent of the forests managed by the Forest Department was closed to grazing throughout the year or for part of it. Grazing permits were issued for 1,531,661 animals and 86,135 animals were allowed to graze free of charge. In the previous year permits were issued for 1,649,805 animals and 84,591 grazed free of charge. In forests under the management of panchayats grazing permits were issued for 895,781 animals and 2,204 animals were allowed to graze free of charge.

Commercial undertakings

171. The liquidation of the Russellkonda and Olavakkot saw mills proceeded during the year.

Mount Stuart

The total quantity of timber extracted during the year from the Tuncadavu range of South Coimbatore forest division was 115,617 cubic feet, compared with 128,738 cubic feet in the previous year. Of this, 101,444 cubic feet were carted to the sale depot at Pollachi. Logs of inferior quality were sold at the Topslip depot, and sales both here and at Pollachi increased during the year though prices of timber were lower than usual. There was a net loss of Rs. 3,704 on the year's working of the concern.

Nilambur

A total quantity of 418,016 cubic feet of logs was felled as against 552,469 cubic feet in the previous year. Both figures include several items excluded in the previous year's report. Timber to the extent of 120,182 cubic feet was sold in the

forests with a resultant profit of Rs. 41,026, as against a profit of Rs. 26,405 in the previous year. Sales at the Beypore depot rose from 158,719 cubic feet to 310,450 cubic feet, but owing to the reduced prices obtained, the profit rose only by Rs. 20,574 to Rs. 1,39,078. The saw mill at Beypore was closed on the 1st June 1930, the two months' working in the year showing a loss of Rs. 2,426. Sleeper operations were continued and 16,654 sleepers were supplied to railways with a resultant profit of Rs. 20,661. The working of the whole concern resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,83,197 as against Rs. 1,69,805 in the previous year.

Wynaad

A total quantity of 328,454 cubic feet of logs was felled in the area of the Wynaad forests managed on commercial lines. The profit realized by the sale of logs at the various depots amounted to Rs. 81,936 compared with Rs. 1,60,542 in the previous year. A small profit was made by the sale of sawn timber from the stocks remaining at the Chedleth saw mill, which was closed down from the beginning of the year. Sleeper operations resulted in a net loss of Rs. 1,307. The net financial result of the year's working of the division as a whole was a profit of Rs. 67,204 as against a profit of Rs. 92,828 in the previous year (revised figure).

Forest Utilization Officer

The log depots were transferred from the control of the Forest Utilization Officer to that of the respective District Forest Officers. The former, however, continued to conduct auctions and other special log sales in all the depots and also retained control of sawn timber out of the previous year's stocks of the saw mills, all of which had been closed. The Forest Utilization Officer sold 70,205 cubic feet of sawn timber for a sum of Rs. 1,27,039. Sales in the previous year had realized Rs. 2·71 lakhs. He sold logs only for eight months during the year. Eighty-seven thousand six hundred sleepers were supplied to the railways as against 54,964 in the previous year.

Silviculture

172. Natural regeneration was fairly satisfactory in most districts. Sandal is spreading naturally in several districts, and the species is on

the increase in the Presidency as a whole in spite of the ravages of the spike disease. Steps were taken in various districts to improve the stocking in fuel coupes. Excellent teak plantations were raised at Nilambur and several promising ones in the Wynaad. Many of the gaps resulting from selection fellings in the evergreen forests of Tinnevelly were re-stocked artificially with very satisfactory results.

General administration.

173. About four square miles were disreserved. After recomputation and rectification of areas in various divisions, the total area of reserved forests remained at 18,963 square miles. The area of reserved lands increased from 270 to 350 square miles.

Forest settlement

Settlement operations were in progress over an area of 104 square miles. The selection and demarcation of plots for reservation in the Rampa Agency continued during the year, and in South Mangalore the settlement of blocks notified for reservation was in progress.

Demarcation

A total length of 234 miles of boundaries was demarcated at a cost of Rs. 8,584, and a total length of 16,847 miles of boundaries was kept in repair at a cost of Rs. 6,323.

Roads and communications

Progress was made with the construction of the road from Karulai to Nedungayam in Nilambur division. The formation of the road was completed and one of the bridges practically completed. Fifty-five miles of new roads were constructed and 2,116 miles of roads repaired. The total expenditure on new works during the year was Rs. 54,439 and on repairs Rs. 1,12,526.

Buildings

Only miscellaneous buildings of no great importance were constructed during the year. A total expenditure of Rs. 75,204 was incurred on new construction and an expenditure of Rs. 80,419 on repairs.

Other works

An amount of Rs. 11,135 was spent on the construction of wells, tanks and such like and an amount of Rs. 1,817 on the improvement of water-supply in grazing grounds.

Livestock

The department owned 121 elephants at the beginning of the year ; 25 were captured during the year and five calves were born. Eight elephants were sold ; seven, including two calves, died ; one was destroyed ; one calf escaped and two were presented to a zoological garden in Australia. Elephant-capturing operations were conducted in South Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Wynaad, Nilambur and Palghat divisions. At the end of the year 132 elephants valued at Rs. 3,08,954, and 39 buffaloes, bullocks and asses valued at Rs. 2,914 were in the possession of the department. Six buffaloes were sold during the year.

Protection from fire

An area of about 922 square miles in three circles was dealt with under the system of early-burning at a cost of Rs. 3,840. Special fire protection was attempted over an area of 4,108 square miles, of which 372 square miles were subsequently burnt by forest fires. The expenditure on special protection was Rs. 31,415—or Rs. 7-10-0 per square mile.

Forest panchayats

An area of 3,341 square miles was managed by panchayats under the control of the Board of Revenue. Areas in South Salem and Kurnool East divisions were resumed by the Forest Department for administrative reasons, while an area in the Chittoor division was resumed because the panchayat refused to continue its management, and an area in Cuddapah North division because it was found impossible to form a panchayat. An area in Nellore was resumed because the neighbouring ryots objected to its management by a panchayat. The forest village system was confined to South Kanara district. In South Mangalore division much difficulty was experienced in working it, but in North Mangalore the system worked satisfactorily.

Forest College

Sixteen students passed out from the Forest College, Coimbatore, in 1931, all of them securing higher standard certificates, though no one obtained honours.

Vernacular training schools

Only one vernacular training school—at Palghat—was held during the year and 13 subordinates were trained there.

Forest offences

The number of forest offences of all kinds increased from 23,345 to 24,798, and 5,556 cases were disposed of by magistrates. A sum of Rs. 1,93,077 was realized as compounding fees.

Finance

174. The total revenue, excluding the transactions of Government commercial undertakings, amounted to Rs. 45·24 lakhs and the total expenditure to Rs. 42·76 lakhs. Adding the net profit of Rs. 1·82 lakhs on the commercial undertakings, the year ended with a surplus of Rs. 4·30 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs. 15·35 lakhs in the previous year.

MINES AND QUARRIES (1930)

[*Report of the Director of Industries on the administration of Mines and Quarries for the year 1930 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Mineral production*]

Output

175. There was a large decrease in the output of manganese in Vizagapatam and Bellary districts and in the output of magnesite in Salem district. The output of asbestos in Cuddapah district decreased considerably, as the Mysore Development Syndicate carried on no operations and the Mysore Asbestos Mines, Limited, temporarily suspended mining work. On the other hand there was an appreciable increase in the output of mica in Nellore district and the Nilgiris and a slight increase in the output of corundum in Salem district. There was an increase in the output of barytes in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. The mining of phosphatic nodules and gypsum continued in Trichinopoly district.

Seventy-two prospecting licences and 17 mining leases were granted during the year. Most of the former were for prospecting for barytes and mica, and most of the latter for working mica.

General condition of the employees

176. The general health of labour employed in the mining industry continued to be satisfactory everywhere—even in Nellore district, where there was an outbreak of cholera in some places in the latter part of the year. Wages varied between

3 annas for women employed in the mica mines in Nellore district and Rs. 1-9-7 for skilled male labour on the surface in the mines of Cuddapah district. Relations between employers and employed continued to be generally satisfactory.

177. There were four accidents during the year none of which proved fatal, though all of them were serious. **Accidents**

INDUSTRIES

[*Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1930-31; Statistical Abstract for British India—Industries*]

178. The Department of Industries participated as usual, in a number of agricultural and industrial exhibitions, including the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore, and took the opportunity on these occasions to display soaps manufactured by the Kerala Soap Institute, and to demonstrate the working of pumping and boring machines, improved textile appliances and other things. **General**

179. Seventeen applications for loans under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act were received as against eight in the previous year. Most of them, however, were rejected either on a consideration of their merits or because aid was not admissible under the Act. A loan of Rs. 10,000 granted in the previous year for establishing a tobacco re-drying factory, was not eventually taken by the applicant owing to the adverse trade conditions. **Loans**

180. The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information supplied information and advice in response to a wide range of enquiries from within and without the Presidency. Specimens and samples were also supplied in several cases and the Bureau was evidently of much practical use to the public. **Assistance to trade and industry**

A pamphlet on the potentialities of Mettur as an industrial centre was prepared by the Deputy Director during the year.

181. Experiments in coir manufacture, begun in the previous year in Tanjore district, resulted **Investigation**

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in the discovery that fibre very similar in quality to that produced in the backwaters on the West Coast can be obtained by retting husks in fresh water, provided there is movement in the water. A survey of the ceramic industry was undertaken and the possibilities of eight districts were examined in this connection with useful results. The Ceramic Assistant, who was in charge of the work, also investigated the tile industry in South Kanara and demonstrated the working of an improved potter's wheel in several places. The Empire Marketing Board in London drew attention to the increased demand for sunnhemp and India's opportunities in this direction. Experiments were therefore commenced with a view to producing a clean fibre of good colour and possessed of the maximum possible strength.

Cottage industries

182. The report of the Cottage Industries Committee in respect of fifteen major industries was published in April 1930. The department continued to assist cottage industries in the Presidency. In several areas mat-makers were permitted to remove free of charge "tunga" or "kora" grass, reeds and wild creepers necessary for making mats and baskets of various kinds. A supply of seeds of *Calamus cœsius* was obtained from the Malay States for planting in the Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district, with a view to assisting the cane industry. The Indian Trade Publicity Officer in London, to whom samples of palmyra baskets made at Pulicat were sent, reported that there would be a demand for them if certain alterations were carried out.

Condition of important industries

183. Most industries were badly affected by the unprecedented economic depression. The price of cotton was unremunerative though output was well maintained, and the price of jute also declined. Two of the twenty large hosiery factories suspended operations during the year. The others were fairly well employed but experienced severe competition from cheap and inferior Japanese goods. The prices obtained were low. Owing to the fall in exports of Madras handkerchiefs, weavers began producing inferior goods, which had a

further adverse effect on this industry. Exports of tanned and dressed hides and skins fell by 13 per cent in volume and 19 per cent in value, the American market being almost completely closed by the high tariff on imported leather. The prices of coconut, groundnut and other vegetable oils dropped to the lowest level recorded for many years with disastrous effect to the oil milling industry. The demand for tiles both from within the country and from outside fell considerably, and the prospects of this industry were far from bright. It was found very difficult to get steamers to take tiles to the Straits Settlements, while French tiles were imported there direct from Marseilles in large quantities. The timber industry had a bad year, exports dwindling practically to nothing and the internal trade also being very small. There was a steady fall in the prices of all grades of coir yarn, and the demand for coir for export fell considerably, with the result that manufacturing concerns reduced their output by 50 per cent. Production at a lower cost was made possible by the fall in prices of raw materials. The position of the rubber industry was the most serious in its history. There was a marked falling off in consumption, while large quantities of rubber were shipped from the East, resulting in a large increase in the stocks in London. Tapping on the estates generally stopped in May 1930 and the estates in South India gradually began to close down. In spite of the scheme for restriction of tea production, excessive stocks in London, which amounted to over 260 million lb. at the end of 1930, precluded any hope of improvement in the industry. Very few estates at a low elevation were able to produce tea at a profit. The Indian Tea Cess Committee and other bodies tried to encourage in every way an increase in consumption of tea in India itself, which is the best hope for the industry. The condition of the coffee industry was not promising, though crops were fairly good. The prices of sugar and jaggery were very low, there being a general excess of production over consumption. On the recommendation of the Tariff Board the Government raised

the import duty on sugar to Rs. 7-4-0 a cwt., with a view to protect the Indian sugar industry.

The only industries which expanded somewhat during the year were the match and soap industries. Imports from abroad fell in both cases, though the match industry still suffered from competition. The soap industry was helped by the fall in the price of vegetable oils. Two fairly large factories were established during the year, making a total of 125 soap factories. There were several instances also of soap being made in a small way on a cottage industry basis.

Government manufacturing concerns

Kerala Soap Institute

184. Though conditions were difficult, the sales of the Kerala Soap Institute at Calicut increased from Rs. 1,72,071 to Rs. 2,23,553. There was a loss of Rs. 5,451 on the year's working, but this was arrived at after charging Rs. 19,831 as interest at 5·44 per cent in the accounts. The Institute, therefore, after providing for all overhead charges, earned interest at 3·92 per cent on the capital invested in it. Only very small orders were received from the Army Headquarters at Simla. Eleven students were given training during the year. Several of the ex-students set up soap factories of their own and were producing soap of good quality. Among the other activities of the Institute may be mentioned 660 analyses carried out during the year, and experiments directed towards the discovery of simple methods by which the extent of rancidity in oils may be estimated approximately in the case of a small manufacturer with little or no knowledge of Chemistry. Information was given during the year in response to a considerable number of enquiries concerning the manufacture of soap, refining of oils and such matters. Many engineering firms and workshops were allowed to take drawings of machinery in the factory to enable them to copy it, and these firms supplied soap-making machinery to several ex-students of the Institute.

Government Industrial Institute, Madras

The experimental manufacture of printer's ink went on, as also research work on the preparation of a rotary ink for high-speed rotary machines. The Research Engineer succeeded in constructing an improved furnace for regular production of

lamp-black, a chief ingredient in printer's ink. The ink manufactured from it was found satisfactory. The Engineer also constructed an experimental hot-air sizing machine. Experiments on lemon-grass, screw-pine flowers and yercum fibre were carried out during the year.

Textile section

There were 60 students on the rolls of the Government Textile Institute, 22 taking the supervisor's course, and the remainder the artisan courses in weaving, knitting, pile carpet weaving, dyeing and printing, and special courses in knitting and jacquard weaving. Five Textile Parties were at work at the beginning of the year in various places. One of them was converted into an inspection party with a Supervisor of Weaving Parties at its head. The parties demonstrated the working of the departmental hot-air sizing machine and other machines and appliances. In addition to these there was a Dyeing Party, which demonstrated ærograph printing and improved methods of dyeing in a number of places. The textile sections of aided industrial schools were brought under the control of the Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) in accordance with the recommendation of the Textile Advisory Committee.

Sericulture

The sericultural section was taken away from the textile branch and the Sericultural Assistant, now called the Sericultural Expert, was placed in independent charge. Five practical sericulturists and one reeling demonstrator were working in the districts. The peripatetic rearing party stationed in Kollegal distributed seed cocoons, disease-free seed and mulberry cuttings, besides testing a large number of layings. The Hosūr silk farm raised six crops during the year, producing 805 lb. of raw cocoons, which were sent to Kollegal. Work on the Coonoor silk farm was confined to hybridization of worms and cultural improvement of the mulberry. The plantation there was improved by systematic manuring. The industry was badly hit by foreign imports, especially those from China, whose depreciated exchange allows her to import large quantities of silks at very low prices.

Engineering

The engineering staff consisted of the Industrial Engineer and five Assistant Engineers. One hundred and five plants of machinery were erected during the year by this branch, the usual fee of 2 per cent on the capital cost of the machinery being charged. Fifty-six were pumping plants, which brought an extra area of 785 acres of land under cultivation. During the year 686 plants, against 691 in the previous year, were maintained under the compounding system, whereby private persons can have their plants inspected and overhauled three times a year for an annual fee of Rs. 10. Fourteen loans amounting in all to Rs. 43,900 were sanctioned during the year for the purchase of pumping plants. The Government ordered that the usual inspection fee need not be charged for investigation of applications under the Agriculturists' Loans Act even if local inspections were necessary.

There was an increased demand for borings from ryots, local bodies and industrial concerns. The department maintained for this purpose 21 power drills and 106 hand-boring sets. Six hundred and ninety-one borings were put down during the year with a total depth of 43,476 feet. Several artesian borings were put down, among them one which is believed to be the most powerful artesian well yet known in India. This was in South Arcot district, and yielded at a depth of 410 feet a spontaneous and continuous flow of 1,000 gallons per minute three feet above the ground level. Forty-one pumping plants were maintained, and there were 99 applications for the use of them. The department also kept six sets of power-driven sugarcane crushing mills, which were hired out to the public. A demonstration of sugarcane crushing operations was given at Government expense in Vizagapatam district.

The Industrial Engineering Workshop maintained and repaired the machinery in possession of the department, and also did experimental work on new tools and appliances. Four hundred and twelve items of work were executed for this and other departments and for private persons, and a sum of Rs. 1,27,447 was realized thereby.

Industrial education

185. Seventy-eight scholarships tenable at various institutions and schools were awarded during the year. Only one—for the study of Oceanography—was tenable in the United Kingdom. The total number of schools recognized by the department rose from 62 to 67, and 5,349 pupils were under training in them. A sum of Rs. 1,07,187 was distributed among these schools as maintenance grant and a sum of Rs. 33,808 as equipment grant, while a building grant of Rs. 79,780 was distributed among eleven institutions. Satisfactory work was done by these schools during the year.

Government Industrial Schools.

The Government Trades School was re-named the "Government School of Technology", and the holders of diplomas granted to Mechanical and Electrical Engineering students are henceforth to be designated L.M.E. and L.E.E. There were 263 new admissions, and the strength of the school on the last day of the year was 580. Twenty-eight students, out of 42 who applied, were selected for admission to the Government Industrial Institute at Madura, the strength of which, excluding these probationers, was 90 as against 98 in the previous year. Government directed the Jail Department to pass on to the Institute orders for furniture from the southern districts which they could not undertake themselves, and also permitted the Public Works Department to obtain iron and wood articles from the Institute under certain conditions. Circulars were issued soliciting the patronage of local boards and municipalities in the southern districts. In spite of all this, however, only 609 orders were booked compared with 809 in the previous year, and the value of the output fell from Rs. 59,818 to Rs. 27,728. The strength of the Government Trades School, Mangalore, rose from 60 to 79 and the strengths of the Government Industrial Schools, Calicut and Bellary, from 55 and 22 to 97 and 42 respectively. These three schools were started in July 1929 and now provide instruction in motor-car driving and mechanism, and wood work, besides engineering at Mangalore and Calicut and blacksmith work at Bellary. The schools

were very popular, and at Calicut especially there was keen competition to gain admission.

Activities at the Leather Trades Institute were confined to experiments. The Leather Research Chemist carried out 105 analyses of water, tanning materials, leather and miscellaneous products in addition to his research work. He also carried out experiments on coir, handmade paper and sunnhemp. The problem of stains on hides and skins was investigated by a special officer.

There were 218 pupils on the rolls of the School of Arts and Crafts on the 31st March 1931, fifteen being women. The average attendance during the year was 159 compared with 216 in the previous year. The system now introduced, of restricting the number of pupils in each class and of making admissions only once a year, is responsible for the smaller number of pupils. The carpet weaving section was transferred to the Textile Institute. Forty-four students passed the various Government technical examinations out of 88 who entered. The expenditure on the school for the year amounted to Rs. 54,117.

Finance

186. The expenditure on the department for the year amounted to Rs. 14,21,534 against Rs. 18,60,054 in the previous year. The latter figure, however, included a special grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 3·87 lakhs written off as irrecoverable. Receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,944 as against Rs. 1,40,413 in the previous year.

Manufacture of quinine

187. The output of the Government Quinine Factory during the year was 21,368 lb. of quinine sulphate. Besides this, 1,901 lb. of old stock of quinine bisulphate and hydrochloride were converted into sulphate. Cinchona febrifuge was manufactured to the extent of 10,598 lb. The cost of manufacture of quinine sulphate per pound was Rs. 12-11-2. The total acreage of the three cinchona plantations increased from 1,857·07 to 2,002·74 acres. An area of 180 acres on the plantation in the Anamalais was planted with cinchona during the season and growth was generally satisfactory. A new nursery was opened near the plantation. The condition of the Naduvattam

plantation was very satisfactory and arrangements were made for new nurseries, to supply plants for future extensions. An area of 52 acres was planted with cinchona robusta, and 124,531 lb. of bark were taken from an area of about 72 acres. The plantation at Dodabetta is a very valuable one. During the year 40,188 lb. of cinchona bark were taken from an area of about 18 acres. The department made a net profit of Rs. 16,687 on the year's working.

MANUFACTURES

[*Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for the year 1930; Statement of cotton and jute mills in the Madras Presidency for the year 1930–31*]

188. There were 22 cotton spinning and weaving mills at work in the Presidency as against 23 in the previous year. The total numbers of spindles and looms in the mills were 753,520 and 5,034 compared with 697,564 and 5,039 respectively in the year before. The total number of persons employed in the mills was 34,693, of whom 6,969 were women and 4,682 were children. Four jute mills were at work, as before. These employed on an average 6,515 persons each day as against 6,574 in the previous year. **Cotton and jute mills**

189. The principal industries and the number of persons employed in them were as follows :— **Other industries**

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Rice mills	15,796
Railway workshops	15,267
Brick and tile factories	6,628
Printing presses	4,346
Coffee works	4,224
Tea factories	2,828
Rope works	2,462
Sugar factories	2,312
Tobacco factories	1,931
Kerosene tinning and packing ...	1,912
Leather works and tanneries	1,875
General engineering	1,720
Bone, manure and oil mills	1,671

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Coach building and motor repairing works	1,272
Chemicals	1,061
Saw mills	753
Jewellery workshops	615
Foundries—iron and brass	570
Metal works	555
Aluminium works	475
Tramway works	388

Factories (1930)

General

190. Ninety-eight new factories were registered under the Indian Factories Act during the year 1930. Among them were 16 rice mills and 15 groundnut decorticating factories. Sixty factories were removed from the registers. Including cotton and jute mills, there were thus 1,661 factories, of which 1,223 were perennial and 438 seasonal, coming within the operation of the Act at the end of the year. Of these, 1,527 factories were actually working, the rest remaining closed for various reasons. The average daily number employed in the factories which were at work was 142,549 as against 143,217 in the previous year. The total number of women employed in registered factories during the year was 34,982; the number of boys employed was 4,269 and of girls 2,086, compared with 35,036 women, 4,319 boys and 2,328 girls in 1929. The system of requiring certificates of age and physical fitness in the case of juveniles was continued and 7,393 such certificates were issued.

Inspections

All factories in commission except 38 were inspected during the year—a large number more than once, and, in all, 3,144 inspections were made. In addition, 160 night visits, 327 Sunday inspections and 112 surprise visits were undertaken, to see that special provisions of the Act were being observed.

Health

The health of the factory operatives was generally good, and no epidemics among them were reported. A few more factories made arrangements for medical aid for their employees. Factory premises and their surroundings were generally maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Wages

There was an increase in the rate of wages in factories in nine classes of skilled labour and a decrease in ten classes, the average daily wage ranging from As. 9-3 for an oilman to Rs. 1-5-11 for an engine driver. The rates for unskilled labour increased in five classes and decreased in three, the average daily wage for a woman varying between As. 4-8 and As. 5-6 and for a man between As. 7-8 and As. 9-1.

Strikes

There were ten strikes in registered factories during the year. Four were in textile mills—one in Madras and one each in Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and Madura districts. Three strikes occurred in one jute mill in Vizagapatam district, one in a cigar factory in Madura district, and two—one in a workshop and one in a foundry—in Madras city. Three of the strikes were for an increase in wages and one for a bonus.

Fires

There were eight cases of fire during the year, the most serious being a fire which caused damage estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs in a cotton ginning and pressing factory in Anantapur district, and a fire in an oil installation in Madras which did damage to the extent of Rs. 1·85 lakhs. In the former case most of the damage was covered by insurance. Damage to the extent of Rs. 22,420 was done by the other six fires, about two-thirds of the amount being covered by insurance. There was no loss of life or injury to person.

Accidents

The number of accidents increased from 1,558 to 2,164. Nineteen accidents proved fatal and 436 were "serious", most of them, however, only so, because they involved disablement for 21 days or more. Ten of the fatal and 146 of the "serious" accidents were caused by machinery moved by mechanical power. Railway workshops were responsible for most of the increase in the number of accidents. Steps were taken in the Perambur workshops to make treatment more readily available. Government sanctioned the free issue to factory operatives of a pamphlet in English and the principal vernaculars on the best means of avoiding accidents and the precautions to be taken.

Prosecutions

One hundred and three persons who were either occupiers or managers of 84 factories, were prosecuted during the year for breaches of the Factories Act or rules.

Welfare work

A few large industrial concerns and some tea estates continued to provide amenities for the welfare of their workers. Ten more factories, besides the 251 which had already done this, provided housing accommodation for employees during the year, and 7 more factories provided educational facilities for the children of their operatives, making 81 such factories in all.

LABOUR AND DEPRESSED CLASSES

[*Report on the administration of the Labour Department for the year 1930–31; Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1930*]

Labour

Trade unions

191. Six trade unions were registered during the year and the registration of one which became defunct was cancelled, leaving 18 in existence at the end of the year. The visit of the Royal Commission on Labour greatly stimulated activity in the organization of labour.

Labour disputes

Among the more important labour disputes, apart from strikes in registered factories, were three strikes of scavengers in Dindigul, Vizagapatam and Dharapuram municipalities. In the first two cases the strikes, one of which was for an increase of wages, were unsuccessful, but in the third case a small increase in pay was obtained. Ādi-Drāvida farm servants went on strike at two places in Chingleput district and in both cases managed to get increases in their wages. There was also a strike in a tannery at Ellore following upon a reduction in wages, accompanied by sympathetic strikes in five other tanneries.

Trade Disputes Act

There was no application for action under the Trade Disputes Act during the year.

One hundred and forty-six cases for the recovery or distribution of compensation or for the registration of memoranda of agreement were filed under the Workmen's Compensation Act during the year as against 128 in the previous year. Twenty-three cases of death and 63 cases of permanent disablement were reported to the Commissioner. The average amount of compensation paid in cases of death was Rs. 472 and in the cases of permanent disablement Rs. 192. The total amount of compensation deposited with the Commissioner was Rs. 41,752 compared with Rs. 58,559 in the previous year. Workmen's Compensation Act (1930)

192. The special staffs for ameliorative work among depressed classes were working in Madras and 20 districts, activities being extended during the year to Salem and Chittoor districts. The work was carried on in all the taluks of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts, but elsewhere was concentrated in a few taluks at a time. Depressed classes (1930-31) General

An extent of 557·41 acres of Government land was assigned free of cost during the year to depressed classes for the provision of 1,973 house-sites. At the end of the year the total number of house-sites provided by this means since the commencement of the work by the special staff was 30,116. An extent of 139·88 acres was acquired at a cost of Rs. 89,946 and 2,414 sites were provided in this way, bringing the total number of house-sites thus provided since the commencement of operations to 36,530. House-sites

One hundred and fifty-six co-operative societies were organized and registered during the year; 201 were transferred to the Labour from the Co-operative Department; 65 societies were wound up and 247 were transferred to other departments. There were thus 1,858 societies under the control of the department at the end of the year. The Special Deputy Registrar lent by the Co-operative Department gave assistance to District Labour Officers by pointing out defects in various societies and making suggestions for their proper working. Co-operation

The usual policy of trying to secure admission for depressed class pupils into ordinary elementary schools was pursued, but with some difficulty in many rural parts. During the year 245 schools for depressed classes were opened and 43 existing ones were closed, making a total at the end of the year of 1,784 such schools under the control of the Labour Department, of which 1,656 were day schools, 60 night schools and 68 combined day and night schools. The number of pupils studying in the labour schools during the year was 63,604, of whom 10,746 were girls. Eighty-four per cent of the teachers, who numbered 2,131, were trained. Fifty residential scholarships for study in secondary schools and colleges were granted to depressed class pupils, and 8 scholarships tenable in colleges were awarded to pupils in depressed class hostels. For general education 387 ordinary scholarships were awarded and 967 were renewed. One hundred and sixty-nine scholarships for industrial courses were awarded and 10 scholarships for six months' courses in motor-car mechanism and driving. Ten commercial scholarships also were granted. In addition, grants for fees and for purchase of books and clothes were made, and depressed class pupils were exempted from examination fees in a number of cases. A number of scholarships were also granted to Kallars.

Hostels

The Sundaracharlu Hostel at Salem was taken over by the department from private management. The aggregate strength of this and the other four hostels maintained by the department for the accommodation of depressed class students (two in Madras and one each at Masulipatam and Calicut), was between 202 and 222 as against 221 in the previous year. Grants amounting to Rs. 13,690 were given to five institutions under other managements for boarding members of the depressed classes, and grants were also given to private bodies for the maintenance of educational institutions. Boarding grants were also given to Badaga and Toda students in the Nilgiris, to Koravas in Salem and Trichinopoly districts and to Vaduvarpatti Koravas in Ramnad district.

The total expenditure on the education of depressed classes during the year was Rs. 6,49,508.

A sum of Rs. 3,26,235 was spent on the provision of drinking water facilities for the depressed classes. In Madras a sum of Rs. 58,000 was spent on various improvements to the cheris of depressed classes, and money was spent in several districts on the provision of roads and bridges for their benefit. Successful work was done in the colony at Olavakkot for Nayadis (the lowest of the depressed classes of Malabar), and the process of weaning them from their traditional occupation of begging by teaching them agricultural operations went forward. A teacher was also appointed to teach the colonists basket-making. A number of Mappilla and Ezhuva (slightly higher caste Hindu) children from outside also attended the school in the colony. General ameliorative work

The extent of land assigned to members of depressed classes was 22,770 acres compared with 41,745 acres in the previous year, bringing the total extent so far assigned to 342,611 acres. Assignment of land

193. The Kallar panchayats and criminal tribes work in Madura and Ramnad districts were under the control of the regular police staff. The Superintendent, Kallar Reclamation, attended to other items of the work. Eighteen new co-operative societies and one supervising union were organized during the year, and with the liquidation of three existing societies the number at the end of the year was 288. Two new schools were opened, and with the closure of one existing school there were at the end of the year 364 schools, of which 15 were specially intended for girls. There were more than 500 boy scouts among Kallars at the end of the year and 150 girl guides. Nine industrial centres were at work during the year. Land to the extent of 406 acres was assigned to Kallars and a sum of Rs. 32,150 was advanced to them as loans. Criminal tribes Kallars

In Tanjore there were 253 Kallar panchayats as against 251 in the previous year. One new co-operative society was formed and 23 were taken

over during the year, making a total number of 139 societies in charge of the Reclamation department at the end of the year. The number of schools increased by one to 135, which had 5,400 pupils, of whom 656 were girls, on the rolls at the end of the year. The two industrial weaving centres in the district worked satisfactorily.

Koravas

Reclamation work was also continued among the Koravas in Salem district. Three more schools were opened, boarding grants were given and a troop of boy scouts was formed.

Lambadis

The four Lambadi settlements in Guntūr district were provided with wells by Government, and a taluk elementary school was established in each settlement. An extent of 1,740 acres of disafforested land was assigned to Lambadis.

Criminal tribes settlements

194. The population of the eight criminal tribes settlements was 6,509. As before, three settlements were managed by the Salvation Army, two by the American Baptist Mission and the other three directly by Government. Agriculture was the main occupation of the settlers, but other occupations were also followed where conditions were adverse or agricultural work was insufficient. Weaving, carpet-making and other industries were started in some settlements, besides which, mat-making was carried on in two settlements as a cottage industry. Health in the settlements was generally satisfactory, but there was one outbreak of cholera at Sitanagaram which was responsible for eleven deaths. Education was compulsory for children of school-going age in all settlements except Sembiam.

Criminal Tribes Act (1930)

195. Six more tribes were declared criminal tribes under the Act during the year, and the Gudu Dasaris of South Arcot district were restricted to the village of Aziznagar under section 11 of the Act. A number of persons belonging to several criminal tribes were placed in settlements. The number of persons registered under the Act during the year was 2,400, and 2,399 persons were removed from the registers for good conduct or other causes. The total number of persons on

the registers at the end of the year, excluding Kallars of Madura district but including the persons confined in settlements, was 36,483, of whom 5,266 were women. The number of persons convicted under the Act was 2,078 as against 2,200 in the previous year. The provisions of the Act were worked with every consideration.

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SEA-BORNE TRADE

[*Report of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1930-31; Annual volume of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency; Statistical Abstract for British India—Foreign Trade and Shipping; Review of the Trade of India; Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade of British India; Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, 2 vols.; Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India*]

General summary

196. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency was Rs. 87·83 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 24·05 crores as compared with the previous year. Government transactions accounted for Rs. 40·79 lakhs, representing a decrease of Rs. 3·17 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure contracted by Rs. 19·56 crores to Rs. 57·15 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 24·80 crores, and exports Rs. 32·35 crores. The coasting trade declined by Rs. 4·45 crores to Rs. 30·27 crores.

Foreign trade

Imports

197. The total value of foreign imports in private merchandise, excluding treasure, declined by Rs. 6·18 crores to Rs. 20·70 crores, due to smaller arrivals of the principal articles of merchandise, though these were partly counterbalanced by increased arrivals of mineral oils, instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof, artificial silk, grain, pulse and flour. The decline is due to world trade depression, fall in prices and political disturbances, with their consequent evils of reduced offtake, economic distress and absence of credit.

The principal articles of imports which showed decline were—

	Value.	Decrease as compared with previous year.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Cotton manufactures	195	154
Metals and ores	223	76
Cotton twist and yarn	83	76
Sugar	129	56
Vehicles	109	45
Machinery and millwork ...	205	38
Rubber, raw and manufactures ...	43	19
Silk, raw and manufactures ...	34	18
Tobacco, raw and manufactures...	31	14
Manures	32	14
Spices	45	11
Glass and glassware	21	10
Apparel	16	10

In spite of the heavy fall in imports of cotton manufactures, the United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest supplier of cotton piece-goods to the value of Rs. 152 lakhs. In grey piece-goods alone is Japan competing with the United Kingdom. The contribution by the United Kingdom during the year was 19,466,489 yards valued at Rs. 44·01 lakhs, while Japan supplied 19,289,575 yards valued at Rs. 33·83 lakhs. The principal suppliers of metals and ores were the United Kingdom (Rs. 99 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 45 lakhs) and Belgium (Rs. 38 lakhs). Germany is generally interested in the trade of copper and brass and Belgium in that of iron and steel. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade of cotton twist and yarn was 62 per cent, and those of China and Japan were 24 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. Under grey cotton twist and yarn, counts 31 to 40, China holds the predominant position in supply valued at Rs. 14 lakhs, and the 13 per cent contribution by Japan was due mainly to her supply of mercerised yarn valued at Rs. 7 lakhs, while the monopoly of the United Kingdom in the imports of cotton twist and yarn of higher counts was uncontested. Imports of sugar fell by 8 per cent in quantity but

by 30 per cent in value, and Java was the principal supplier. The fall in the trade of vehicles was due to the smaller arrivals of motor cars from the United Kingdom. The total value of electrical machinery advanced by Rs. 11 lakhs, and that of metal working machinery by Rs. 4 lakhs, while the trade under the prime movers other than electrical dropped by Rs. 27 lakhs and that of other kinds of machinery also declined. The drop in imports of prime movers was due to the reduced railway imports, while the rise in the electrical machinery was due to the electrification of the South Indian Railway suburban service, and to the introduction of new electrical schemes in various municipalities of the Presidency. The United Kingdom continued to be the chief supplier of machinery. The reduction in the trade of rubber manufactures was chiefly due to smaller arrivals of pneumatic motor tyres (— Rs. 15 lakhs) and tubes (—Rs. 2 lakhs) and cycle tyres and tubes. The United States of America was the leading supplier, followed by the United Kingdom and Canada. The fall in the trade of silk was due to the unsettled conditions in China, which was the chief source of supply. Reduced arrivals of raw tobacco from the United States of America and cigarettes from the United Kingdom, due to the increased production of the indigenous leaf, accounted for the fall in the trade of tobacco. The trade in manures declined, due to the smaller arrivals of sulphate of ammonia from the United Kingdom (—Rs. 8 lakhs) and of other kinds of mineral manures from the United States of America (—Rs. 4 lakhs). Smaller arrivals of betel-nuts from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon brought about the decline in the trade of spices. The decline in the trade of glass and glassware was due mainly to the smaller arrivals of bangles, beads and false pearls from Czechoslovakia, bottles and phials from the United Kingdom and Germany, funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps from Germany and sheets and plates from Belgium. Smaller arrivals of gold and silver thread from France and of apparel proper contributed to the decline in the trade of apparel. The above

decreases were partly set off by the increased arrivals of—

	Value.	Increase as compared with the previous year.	
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	
Oils	200	26	Due to larger arrival of kerosene oil (+ Rs. 9 lakhs) from Georgia, Persia and the United States of America and petrol (+ Rs. 16 lakhs) from the United States of America.
Artificial silk ...	40	7	Due to the larger arrivals of artificial silk piece-goods from Japan.
Instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof.	41	2	Due to large supply from the United Kingdom.
Grain, pulse and flour.	15	2	Due to fresh arrivals of pulse from Java counterbalanced by smaller arrivals of dry beans from Java.

Exports

The aggregate value of exports to foreign countries dropped by Rs. 12·71 crores—or 28 per cent. The decreases occurred mainly under—

	Value.	Decrease as compared with the previous year.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Seeds	811	601
Cotton, raw	164	288
Leather	564	129
Cotton manufactures	176	75
Spices	61	51
Rubber, raw and manufactures ...	100	25
Postal articles	49	21
Coir, raw and manufactures ...	88	15

	Value.	Decrease as compared with the previous year.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Oil-cakes	21	15
Tea	412	13

The trade in seeds declined by 57 per cent in value and accounted for 25 per cent of the total foreign export trade. Shipments of groundnut, which represented 91 per cent of the trade in seeds, declined by Rs. 604 lakhs, partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of castor seeds (+ Rs. 5 lakhs). Shipments of niger seeds also declined by Rs. 3 lakhs. Belgium was the largest consumer of raw cotton, followed by France and Japan. The heavy fall in the trade of leather with the United Kingdom and other countries was attributable to the general trade depression, while the fall in that with the United States of America was due to the high tariff imposed on leather. Exports of Madras handkerchiefs to the United Kingdom and Nigeria declined by Rs. 22 lakhs, while the trade in cotton piece-goods fell by Rs. 53 lakhs. The principal customers were Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and Java. Chillies, exported chiefly to Ceylon, declined by Rs. 7 lakhs, due to the return of Indian emigrants. Shipments of pepper, which constituted more than half the total shipments of spices, declined by 20 per cent in quantity and by 56 per cent in value. The principal consumers were Italy, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Canada and Ceylon. Rubber had a disastrous year. The principal consumers were the United Kingdom, Ceylon and the United States of America. The fall in the shipments of oil-cakes was due to smaller shipments of groundnut cake to Ceylon and Germany (—Rs. 10 lakhs) and of rape and sesamum cake to Ceylon (—Rs. 4 lakhs). World stocks of tea were very heavy early in 1930 and India, Ceylon and Java were said to have agreed to a restriction of output. With the decline in exports of tea to the United

Kingdom and with the prospect of smaller supplies in 1931, London tea prices were generally steadier during the year under report.

The above decreases in exports were partly met by the increased shipments as under :—

	Value.	Increase as compared with the previous year.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Coffee	188	46
Tobacco, raw and manufactures.	63	4

Exports of coffee advanced by 107,684 cwt., due to the bumper crop of the previous year. Shipments to Iraq and Australia declined, while other customers increased their takings. The average price per cwt. of coffee declined from Rs. 86 to nearly Rs. 66. France was the best customer, followed by the United Kingdom, and she increased her shipments 2½ times, due to the low stocks of coffee at the French ports during the early part of the year and to the reduced prices. Exports of raw tobacco, chiefly leaf tobacco, totalled 16 million lb. valued at Rs. 59 lakhs. The principal consumers were the United Kingdom (10 million lb.), Japan (2 million lb.), the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States (each 1 million lb.). Cigarettes valued at Rs. 3 lakhs were consumed by Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

Treasure

198. The value of gold imported on private account dropped further by Rs. 129 lakhs to Rs. 343 lakhs, of which sovereigns and other gold coins represented Rs. 315 lakhs and gold bullion Rs. 28 lakhs. The chief suppliers were Natal (Rs. 199 lakhs), Australia (Rs. 71 lakhs), Ceylon (Rs. 45 lakhs) and the Straits Settlements (Rs. 28 lakhs). Exports of gold were insignificant.

Imports of silver on private account advanced from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 67 lakhs, of which Government of India rupees and other silver coins totalled Rs. 59 lakhs and silver bullion Rs. 8 lakhs. The chief contributors were the United Kingdom (Rs. 8 lakhs) and Ceylon (Rs. 58 lakhs). Exports of silver were negligible.

Currency notes valuing Rs. 7 lakhs were despatched to Ceylon as against notes to the value of Rs. 5 lakhs during the previous year.

Coasting trade

199. The aggregate value of the coasting trade dropped further by Rs. 449 lakhs,—or 13 per cent—to Rs. 3,023 lakhs. Imports of Indian produce declined by Rs. 133 lakhs to Rs. 1,683 lakhs, and those of foreign merchandise by Rs. 116 lakhs to Rs. 276 lakhs. Exports of Indian produce declined by Rs. 220 lakhs to Rs. 1,017 lakhs, while those of foreign merchandise expanded by Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 47 lakhs.

Trade by countries

200. The aggregate value of the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries declined by Rs. 1,890 lakhs—or 26 per cent—to Rs. 5,298 lakhs. The trade with the British Empire declined by Rs. 806 lakhs—or 21 per cent—to Rs. 2,945 lakhs, which represented 56 per cent of the total trade. Trade with the United Kingdom represented 39 per cent, and that with Ceylon 12 per cent. The trade with foreign countries in Europe reached Rs. 1,571 lakhs—or 30 per cent of the total trade, while that with Asia and America amounted to Rs. 443 lakhs and Rs. 334 lakhs respectively.

Trade by ports

201. The value of the total trade on private account of the Port of Mâdras, which represented 44 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency, declined by Rs. 1,362 lakhs—or nearly 27 per cent—to Rs. 3,700 lakhs. The foreign trade went down by Rs. 1,215 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 147 lakhs. The total trade of the subordinate ports amounted to Rs. 4,621 lakhs as against Rs. 5,598 lakhs in the previous year. Among the subordinate ports, Cochin stands first, followed by Tuticorin and Calicut, their respective shares of the trade being 12 per cent, 11 per cent and 10 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency.

Shipping

202. The total number of vessels entered and cleared fell from 2,916 to 2,667, and their tonnage from 5·11 million tons to 4·68 million tons. The average tonnage per vessel increased from 1,751 tons to 1,755 tons. British vessels accounted for 68 per cent of the whole tonnage. Out of the

steamers entered, 832 vessels were British, 70 German, 28 French, 20 Japanese, 17 Dutch, 16 Norwegian and 14 Italian.

PUBLIC WORKS

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1930–31*]

Administration

203. The continuance of the Dowlaishwaram circle for a further period of three years was sanctioned. The only change of importance in this circle was that the Rajahmundry subdivision of the Gōdāvari Northern division was split up into two subdivisions. The Gōdāvari Central division was made permanent during the year.

In the Waltair circle a new tank restoration scheme subdivision, with headquarters at Chicacole, was formed for investigation of eleven minor basins and certain dependent tanks in Ganjām district. Two subdivisions were added to the Narsapatam division, one, together with two Agency sections, being taken from Vizagapatam division and the other being formed out of the Padwa section of the Koraput division. Two existing subdivisions were combined, and one subdivision was transferred to the Koraput division.

A special subdivision was formed in the Bezwada circle for the construction of an additional reservoir for the waterworks at Ellore. This was subsequently amalgamated with the Ellore buildings subdivision.

In the Coimbatore circle, the Coimbatore subdivision was split up into two. A resident engineer, with headquarters at Coonoor, was appointed for the work of reconstructing the four bridges on the Ootacamund-Mettupalaiyam ghat road which had been washed away by floods. A new subdivision was formed in the West Coast division for the construction of a bridge at Iritti, and two sections from the northern part of the division were transferred to it. A length of about 30 miles of the Calicut-Mysore frontier road was

transferred to the control of the Malabar District Board. A new subdivision was formed in Salem district for the construction of a road from Toppur to Mettur.

In the Trichinopoly circle a temporary division was formed to take charge of the North Bank canal subdivision and of the special subdivision formed at the end of the year for the construction of the Kattalai river bed regulator. Three other special subdivisions were formed in this circle :— one for the execution of the Kattalai North Bank canal scheme, another for the repair of flood damages in Trichinopoly district and the third for the execution of protective works to the Periyar system. The special division formed for the investigation of irrigation schemes in Trichinopoly district, and the two special subdivisions for the improvement of the road from Kodaikanal Road railway station to Kuruvanuth and for the investigation of improvements to tanks and channels in the Periyar system, were closed during the year. The name of the Madura division was changed to Periyar division.

In Tanjore circle, which was made permanent during the year, a special subdivision was formed for closing the breaches caused by the heavy rains in October and November 1930 in some of the tanks of South Arcot district.

Chief Engineer's office (Buildings and Roads)

Consulting Architect's section

204. The Consulting Architect's section was engaged in its normal work of preparing drawings and estimates for important buildings. Four hundred and five drawings were produced during the year, and preliminary plans and approximate estimates were issued for 29 schemes. Schedules of quantities were prepared for thirty schemes including minor estimates. Educational grant-in-aid cases involving a total sum of Rs. 26,16,074 were dealt with in the section, and a saving of Rs. 2,19,985 was effected in this connection. Among the important buildings dealt with in the section were the Madura Hospital, and (in Madras) the new Currency Office, the Royapuram Medical School and the proposed hostel for 402 students at the Law College.

Technical section

In the Technical section 396 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 362·5 lakhs were scrutinized during the year. Of these, 188 estimates related to buildings, 17 to water-supply, 12 to drainage, 41 to bridges and causeways, 56 to roads and 82 to miscellaneous works. Among the estimates scrutinized there were 75 involving over a lakh of rupees each.

Electrical works

About 300 original electrical works were under execution during the year. The total expenditure on original works was Rs. 2,72,408 as against Rs. 1,86,943 in the previous year. The total value of the Government electrical installations in charge of the department was estimated at Rs. 33,42,613, and the amount spent on their maintenance was Rs. 2,16,996 as against Rs. 2,62,057 in the previous year.

CIVIL WORKS

Works

205. The total expenditure on civil works for the year (works and repairs under all heads), including expenditure on deposit works but excluding that on irrigation works, was Rs. 134·15 lakhs as compared with Rs. 120·10 lakhs in the previous year.

Buildings

At Vizagapatam the construction of the court-house and of buildings to house three departments of the medical college was practically completed. Additional buildings at the King George's Hospital were handed over to the Medical Department completed, and the ophthalmic block of the new civil hospital was almost completed. Work was in progress at Guntūr on the medical school and hospital buildings, at Ellore on the court-house and Collector's office and at Masulipatam on the court-house. Taluk offices were under construction at Tadepalligudem and Conjeeveram and district courts at Kurnool and Anantapur. Other works which were in the course of construction during the year, were additional buildings for the leper settlement at Tirumani, buildings for the headquarter hospital and medical school and additional blocks of cells for the Central Jail at

Coimbatore, the headquarters hospital and new head post office at Madura, quarters and buildings for the Malabar Special Police, reserve police lines at Salem and buildings for the Government training school for masters at Cuddalore.

In Madras the work of extension and improvement of the Secretariat buildings and Council Chamber was completed. A sum of Rs. 3,95,428 was spent during the year on the work in connection with the remodelling of the General Hospital. The construction of a new building for housing the Court of Small Causes was almost completed. A large number of other works were in progress, including the construction of quarters at St. Thomas' Mount for the Armed Police Reserve, of additional hostel buildings for the Medical School, Royapuram, and for the Medical College students, and of buildings for the Government Institute of Commerce and for the Public Works workshops. The work of remodelling the Government Press and the Penitentiary was also carried on. Additions and alterations to the Veterinary College, and additions to the Queen Mary's College for Women, to the Presidency College and to the office of the Director of Public Instruction were under execution, besides the construction of the Government Muhammadan College.

Roads and bridges

Progress was made with the construction of the road from Lothugedda to Gangarazu Madgole and with the work of extending the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road, the ghat section of the road being completed in the latter case. Work was also done on the widening of the Itikavalasa-Jeypore road, on the improvement of the Nilambur-Karuvarakundu road and the construction of the Toppur-Mettur road.

The construction of the bridge across the Kolab river in Vizagapatam district, of bridges over big geddas on the Krishnadevipetta-Nadimpalem road, of the bridge over the Cauvery at Sivasamudram and of the Iritti bridge in Malabar district was in progress during the year, as also the construction of a bridge across the Yenamadurru drain near Duvva and the reconstruction of one other bridge.

Water-supply and drainage schemes

The Palacole and Chingleput water-supply schemes were completed during the year, and work proceeded on eleven other schemes. The part of the Coimbatore water-supply scheme connected with the advance supply of water and town distribution, was completed. Drainage schemes at Bezwada and Salem were in progress. Part of the scheme for improvements to the Cooum river system was completed.

Workshops

206. The value of work done in the Public Works Department workshops at Madras, Dowlaishweram and Bezwada was Rs. 6·34 lakhs against Rs. 7·09 lakhs in the previous year.

ELECTRICITY

Development

207. The number of towns in the Presidency having electric supply increased by 4 to 22. During the year the towns of Bezwada, Karaikudi, Kurnool and Sembiem started supply. Construction work for supply of electricity at Conjeeveram was almost complete, and good progress was made with similar work at Vellore. Schemes in the municipalities of Virudhunagar and Hospet were under investigation. The electrification of the suburban service of the South Indian Railway Company was nearly completed.

Licences

During the year licences were granted for the supply of electricity to fourteen towns. Three of these towns—Tuticorin, Tinnevelly and Palamcottah—were covered by a single licence, as the Company to which it was granted proposed to supply electricity to the three from one generating station. Another licence provided for supply to seven scattered villages from a single generating station.

Accidents

Eleven accidents were reported during the year and three of them proved fatal.

Cinemas

There were 79 permanent, and 63 travelling, cinemas in the Presidency. The number of inspections of cinemas made during the year was 228.

BOILERS

208. The number of boilers inspected during the year was 1,800 and the number of certificates issued was 1,758, as against 1,980 boilers inspected and 1,422 certificates issued in the previous year. In addition, 131 cursory inspections were made. Eight boilers in floating vessels were also examined under the orders of Government, though these did not come under the Indian Boilers Act. Renewal of certificates was refused in the case of forty boilers, but the certificates of eighteen of these were subsequently renewed. The certificates of thirteen boilers were either withdrawn or revoked.

Accidents

There were seven minor accidents to boilers during the year.

Finance

The net receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 87,474 and the expenditure to Rs. 72,531 compared with Rs. 80,904 and Rs. 76,136 respectively in the previous year.

CANALS

209. Navigation was carried on, as usual, on the Dummagudem, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedaranniyam canals. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4·15 lakhs as against Rs. 4·23 lakhs in the previous year.

IRRIGATION

Gross expenditure and revenue

210. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works, including capital expenditure on new works, fell from Rs. 217·09 lakhs to Rs. 215·71 lakhs, and the revenue derived therefrom fell from Rs. 302·53 lakhs to Rs. 299·44 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 7,573,043 acres—or 192,176 acres more than in the previous year. Productive works showed a return of 6·17 per cent as compared with 7·70 per cent in the previous year and 9·38 per cent 25 years ago.

Irrigation works

211. Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are divided into (*a*) irrigation works and (*b*) navigation, embankment and drainage works, each class being subdivided into "productive" and "unproductive." The classification of a work as productive or unproductive is based upon the financial results of three consecutive years.

Productive works—Capital outlay

The capital outlay on irrigation works—productive (direct and indirect) fell from Rs. 102·89 lakhs to Rs. 100·47 lakhs and was expended chiefly on the Gōdāvari delta system, the Cauvery delta system and the Cauvery (Mettur) project. In the Gōdāvari delta the improvements to the upper portion of the Yenamadurru drain and the improvements to the Vizeswaram head sluice were in progress. In the Cauvery delta the improvements to the Ayyavayyanar, improvements to the Tirunagari channel and the diversion of the upland drainage above the Cauvery-Vennar regulators were in progress. In the Cauvery (Mettur) project the erection of another concrete tower (the "Black" tower) on the left bank and of the three batteries of giant stone crushers was completed during the year. Besides this, four Victoria mixers, four sentinel locomotive side-discharge waggons and a travelling crane of 6 tons capacity were added to the stock of machinery during the year. The collection of materials required for dam construction, and the work on the main dam, the Coffer dam and the Ellis Saddle cutting made good progress. In the canal system, the head regulator for the Grand Anicut canal was almost completed and the excavation of the canal itself progressed well. All the masonry works connected with the main canals and distributaries were almost completed.

The total area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 3,621,498 acres and 532,592 acres respectively against 3,375,353 acres and 521,039 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 183·32 lakhs and Rs. 55·05 lakhs respectively against Rs. 195·35 lakhs and Rs. 55·42

lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 78·10 lakhs against Rs. 89·67 lakhs in the previous year, representing a return of 6·17 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 12·65 crores against 7·70 per cent in 1929–30. After deducting interest charges, the profit for the year was Rs. 28·50 lakhs as compared with Rs. 45·73 lakhs in the previous year. The accumulated profits up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 27·93 crores. The decrease in revenue was appreciable in the Cauvery delta system, owing to the grant of remissions on a large scale after the heavy floods of November 1930.

Unproductive works—Capital outlay

The capital outlay on irrigation works—unproductive (direct and indirect) was Rs. 2·07 lakhs, incurred chiefly in connection with the Rushikulya system and the Basavannah channel. The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 250,532 acres and 23,384 acres respectively against 258,262 and 18,450 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 10·03 lakhs and Rs. 4·56 lakhs respectively against Rs. 9·99 lakhs and Rs. 4·61 lakhs in the previous year. Of the net revenue of Rs. 5·47 lakhs, the amount resulting from improvements was Rs. 3·81 lakhs. After deducting interest charges, the deficit for the year was Rs. 9·68 lakhs.

Remissions

The remissions granted under "productive" and "unproductive" works amounted to Rs. 12,96,650 and Rs. 6,412 respectively against Rs. 1,88,361 and Rs. 10,552 in the previous year. The main areas affected were the Cauvery delta system, the South Bank canal and the Kistna delta.

Navigation works (unproductive)

212. There were three works in this class:—the Ganjām-Gopalpur canal, the Buckingham canal and the Vedaranniyam canal. The gross receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1,06,068 and Rs. 3,12,794 respectively against Rs. 95,288 and Rs. 3,35,978 in the previous year. There was thus a loss of Rs. 2,06,726 to Government on the working of the canals as against a loss of Rs. 2,40,690 in 1929–30.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Irrigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept

213. The outlay on this class of works, including that accounted for by the Civil department as being incurred by their officers, was Rs. 38·46 lakhs against Rs. 37·20 lakhs in the previous year. The area charged as irrigated rose from 3,207,763 acres to 3,395,569 acres. The revenue, inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 104·16 lakhs against Rs. 95·39 lakhs in the previous year.

Tank restoration scheme

The total area coming within the scope of the tank restoration scheme investigation was 102,500 square miles. During the year an area of 781 square miles was investigated, bringing the total area to 88,411 square miles. Investigation was started in an area of 605 square miles during the year. Works were completed for 83,926 square miles of the area investigated, and in part of the remaining area of 4,485 square miles works were in progress. Estimates valued at Rs. 6·26 lakhs were sanctioned for Government works. The total amount sanctioned under this head from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year was Rs. 191·75 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2·50 lakhs—or Rs. 3·13 lakhs including percentage charges.

Navigation, embankment and drainage works

214. The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment and drainage works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept increased from Rs. 15·14 lakhs to Rs. 15·29 lakhs and the revenue from Rs. 0·85 lakh to Rs. 0·86 lakh.

Investigation of projects

215. The revision of the estimate for the Jogudi reservoir project was continued.

The special division which was created in 1929 for investigation of "short crop" irrigation in the Kistna delta was continued during the year. The discharges of the Kistna river were worked out down to 1930, and a detailed preliminary report on the possibilities of extension in both the deltas, accompanied by statistics, was drawn up during the year. In the Kistna Eastern delta, field work in connection with the extension of the East Bank canal, including an aqueduct across the Puligedda arm, was completed, and designs and plans for almost all the masonry works were prepared. In

the Kistna Western delta a new high level channel, taking off from above the anicut on the right side of the river, to irrigate about 26,500 acres, was under investigation. Gaugings in connection with the Gundlakamma, Kandeleru and Mellavagu projects were continued during the year. Gauging was also in progress in connection with a proposal to take a high level channel from above Bezwada at Mulapadu to irrigate lands in the upland taluks of Kistna district.

A preliminary report on, and an approximate estimate for, the modified Tungabhadra scheme were completed during the year. On an examination of the plans and estimates received for the Pennar-Kumudavathi project in Anantapur district, it was found that further gaugings for a period of five years should be taken to make sure of the availability of supply. The plans and estimates prepared for the Belahal-Bhemanakarai project in Bellary district were found to be incomplete and their revision was ordered. As regards the Kannapalli project, since water supply for direct irrigation from the Hagari river was found to be scarce, proposals were under consideration for a channel for carrying flood supplies for storage purposes. Orders were received during the year to take up the investigation of the Durvaleru project.

Proposals were under consideration for extending irrigation in the Coimbatore district from the water of the Siruvani stream, by diverting it through a tunnel into the Noyil river after the requirements of the water-supply of Coimbatore town were met.

In connection with the drainage improvements to the Shiyali taluk, plans and estimates for improvements to the Nallur and Kittianai Uppanar and for the formation of a diversion bank for the Coleroon in the limits of Kattur and Mahendrapalli villages were prepared. A scheme for the remodelling of sluices and for other improvements in the Cauvery delta was under investigation by a special division during the year.

Consequent on the investigation of the proposals connected with the Kattalai scheme in Trichinopoly district, estimates were approved during the year (1) for the construction of a bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai, (2) for the excavation of a high level channel from the South Bank canal, and (3) for the excavation of a North Bank canal. An estimate for the excavation of the Puduvaithalai high level channel for the irrigation of sanded areas in the Murungapettai block was also prepared. A scheme for the restoration of the old course of the Uyyakondan channel in Tanjore taluk was under investigation.

Floods

The north-east monsoon of 1930 was very severe and the rainfall in the months of October and November was very heavy, especially in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts. It caused heavy damage to standing crops and to many irrigation works. In Trichinopoly district several upland tanks were breached in the area south of the river Cauvery. The Kattalai South Bank canal and the Uyyakondan were breached in many places. Breaches occurred also in the Panjapatti reservoir which was specially constructed as a flood moderator. In Tanjore district breaches were caused in almost all the rivers and channels. The cyclone of the 28th November 1930, which was of unprecedented severity, caused great havoc to many irrigation works in South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot districts, where many tanks were breached.

Hydro-Electric Development

Pykara project.

216. The main activity of the year was the construction of the Pykara hydro-electric scheme, with which satisfactory progress was made. All the preliminary works, quarters for the staff, workshops and transport arrangements were completed. The civil works were brought to a stage nearing completion, and orders were placed for the

hydraulic and electrical machinery and equipment. In spite of an adverse monsoon and the interruption of service on the Nilgiri Railway, work proceeded according to schedule and estimate. During the year Government sanctioned the construction of a further transmission line from Tiruppur to Erode, a sub-station at Erode and extensions to the Coimbatore sub-station, as part of the main scheme, at a cost of Rs 4·55 lakhs, bringing the sanctioned estimate for the whole scheme up to Rs. 130·95 lakhs. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 22·31 lakhs, which includes the expenditure on the Glen Morgan scheme.

Glen Morgan scheme

The Glen Morgan scheme operated very well during the year, and supplied power for the Pykara construction works, for Ootacamund and Coonoor municipalities and for four tea estates. Two more factories were arranging to take electric power. The total operation and maintenance charges for the year amounted to Rs. 15,893 and the revenue, including the cost of power supplied to the Pykara works, to Rs. 64,120.

Mettur-Erode-Salem scheme

An agreement was signed with the Mysore Government for the supply of power from their Mettur Dam Works sub-station to Salem and Erode as a temporary measure, and a licence for the distribution of the power was issued to a private company. This licence provides for a minimum revenue to Government and distribution of profits above a certain limit among the shareholders of the company and consumers. An agreement was also made with the South Indian Railway Company for the supply of power to them at Erode. The survey and clearance of the transmission line route was completed, and the company to whom the contract for construction of the lines was given, took up the work in earnest. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1·88 lakhs.

Other investigations

Investigations at Kolab were completed and the hydrology and designs for a scheme were worked out. The hydraulic designs were also completed for the Kumbar scheme. Further detailed field investigation was carried out in connection with the Periyar scheme. Hydro-metric data were collected as usual by means of rain gauges, river

gauges and measuring weirs in various places in the Presidency, and surveys of the probable demand for electric power were conducted in seven areas.

TRAMWAYS

217. The length of line operated by the Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, was 16 miles and 272 yards, of which a length of 8 miles, 3 furlongs and 192 yards was double track. Current was supplied, as before, by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, and the overhead trolley system suspended by side or centre poles was used throughout. The daily average number of tramcars in use was 83. The trams ran a total distance of 2,508,399 miles during the year and carried 19,712,636 passengers—about 250,000 more passengers than in the previous year.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Finance*]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue and expenditure

218. The following statements give the figures for each of the past two years of Central and Provincial revenue and expenditure, as well as the capital expenditure on State Railways, Irrigation works and Civil works not charged to Revenue, but excluding expenditure on such heads as Army, and Posts and Telegraphs:—

A.—Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Customs	5,04,91,640	4,15,10,885	...	...
II. Taxes on Income	1,34,02,489	1,32,46,684	7,26,627	6,74,025
III. Salt	1,47,44,661	1,42,71,036	...	...
V. Land Revenue	...	...	7,52,76,267	7,18,10,581
VI. Excise	...	...	5,92,26,095	5,24,27,521
VII. Stamps—				
A. Non-Judicial	...	269	1,05,71,257	89,46,320
B. Judicial	...	1,625	1,45,20,755	1,45,25,166
VIII. Forest	...	...	63,56,299	53,19,087
IX. Registration	...	...	35,57,508	31,30,068
Payments from Indian States	9,96,519	9,96,519	...	...
XI. State Railways—				
Gross receipts	15,38,49,042	13,84,82,191	...	...
Deduct—Working expenses	−9,77,09,396	−8,98,05,753	...	...
Net receipts	5,61,40,546	4,86,76,438	...	...
XII. Subsidized Companies ...	2,58,501	1,39,000	...	...

A.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts*—cont.

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XIII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept	...	...	(—) *46,98,507*	(—) *46,29,375*
XIV. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no capital accounts are kept ...	...	...	2,94,076	2,82,131
XVI. Interest	5,60,396	5,60,210	40,88,160	42,51,938
XVII. Administration of Justice.	...	...	16,47,286	15,46,455
XVIII. Jails and Convict Settlements	...	...	10,61,455	9,27,248
XIX. Police	...	...	11,91,857	5,61,644
XX. Ports and Pilotage ...	1,209	4,324	1,306	...
XX (1). Lighthouses and Lightships	2,40,210	2,39,078	...	...
XXI. Education	...	...	7,86,769	7,94,882
XXII. Medical	...	...	8,52,400	8,87,595
XXIII. Public Health	1,232	212	2,59,638	1,61,804
XXIV. Agriculture	...	...	3,14,340	2,97,337
XXV. Industries	...	...	7,86,125	7,02,695
XXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	2,80,215	1,61,440	6,00,675	12,48,857
XXVII. Currency	31,965	19,367	...	...
XXX. Civil Works	28,082	37,961	11,51,701	24,79,266
XXXIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,06,042	71,228	4,36,286	3,61,578
XXXIV. Stationery and Printing ...	4,000	7,057	2,95,255	3,12,853
XXXV. Miscellaneous	67,886	9,967	14,83,624	13,23,347
Total, A ...	13,73,55,593	12,29,53,300	18,08,87,254	16,84,32,923
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	...	...	...	...
Total including A ...	13,73,55,593	12,29,53,300	18,08,87,254	16,84,32,923
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	...	...	...	10,40,000
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	39,50,176	29,21,722
Depreciation Funds ...	...	...	1,49,398	2,27,410
Suspense Accounts ...	1,78,008	1,31,969	82,98,956	1,01,39,787
Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	4,91,230	(5,58,224
Loans and advances by Provincial Government	...	...	50,36,278	37,36,287
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund—Government of India ...	...	...	96,00,000	1,00,00,000
Grand total ...	13,75,33,601	12,30,85,269	20,84,13,292	19,79,56,353

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges.*

Heads of account.	Cen		Provincial.					
			1929-30.			1930-31.		
	1929-30.	1930-31.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Customs	24,99,329	26,08,673	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Taxes on Income	8,78,739	10,31,969	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Salt	20,10,833	20,14,437	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Land Revenue	...	...	28,39,337	40,840	28,80,177	28,45,283	58,969	29,04,252
6. Excise	...	...	45,19,265	66,504	45,85,769	46,38,479	30,374	46,68,853
7. Stamps	...	2	7,67,289	1,744	7,69,033	5,95,849	2,015	5,97,864
8. Forest	...	...	43,83,006	1,96,293	45,79,299	42,52,475	1,64,274	44,16,749
8-A. Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	...	...	4,30,699	...	4,30,699	4,27,114	...	4,27,114
9. Registration	...	...	29,08,058	...	29,08,058	29,51,459	8,335	29,59,794
10. State Railways	39,21,536	39,21,536	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Subsidized Companies	1,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	3,05,941	1,28,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept ...	...	...	60,26,845	...	60,26,845	66,11,044	...	66,11,044
15. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	74,985	7,190	52,39,091	18,813	52,57,904	53,75,130	5,308	53,80,438

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges*—cont.

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.					
			1929-30.			1930-31.		
	1929-30.	1930-31.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
15 (1). Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	...	...	11,05,381	...	11,05,381	7,60,895	...	7,60,895
19. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,23,25,591	1,30,33,049	(−) *93,169*	...	(−) *93,169*	(−)7,98,620	...	(−) *7,98,620*
20. Interest on other obligations ...	45,75,742	55,32,417	5,982	...	5,982	7,395	...	7,395
21. Reduction or avoidance of debt.	...	...	39,50,176	...	39,50,176	29,21,722	...	29,21,722
22. General administration	38,125	38,125	2,43,95,617	6,74,784	2,50,70,401	2,78,36,053	5,58,331	2,83,94,384
23. Audit	8,08,062	8,29,018	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Administration of Justice ...	...	...	95,75,211	2,34,594	98,09,805	99,20,012	2,05,420	1,01,25,432
25. Jails and Convict Settlements ...	...	...	30,60,538	61,981	31,22,519	29,49,372	87,920	30,37,292
26. Police	...	...	1,98,36,227	3,83,998	2,02,20,225	1,79,09,059	3,25,605	1,82,34,664
27. Ports and Pilotage	...	17,334	30,341	...	30,341	29,188	...	29,188
27 (1). Lighthouses and Lightships.	58,630	63,334	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Ecclesiastical	2,11,780	1,80,966	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Political	2,96,476	2,50,972	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Scientific Departments	...	...	3,15,451	13,930	3,29,481	2,48,971	28,389	2,77,519

31. Education	...	...	2,62,00,364	2,20,009	2,64,26,373	2,97,15,833	3,02,376	3,00,18,209
32. Medical	...	...	88,12,629	5,05,977	93,18,606	92,13,056	5,56,999	97,70,055
33. Public Health	24,205	23,746	30,14,616	96,884	31,11,500	34,23,416	82,277	35,05,693
34. Agriculture	...	...	41,43,249	91,298	42,34,547	43,61,318	1,57,796	45,19,114
35. Industries	...	...	25,65,802	1,48,140	27,13,942	21,70,414	1,43,034	23,13,448
37. Miscellaneous Departments ...	73,204	2,22,211	26,11,280	24,996	26,36,276	29,49,584	34,367	29,83,951
38. Currency	3,20,958	3,34,288	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Civil Works	1,32,110	1,25,943	1,81,53,868	3,99,902	1,85,53,770	2,33,48,075	2,87,363	2,36,35,438
41-C. Interest on Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes ...	...	...	53,716	...	53,716	1,47,302	...	1,47,302
43. Famine	...	...	3,00,000	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	...	3,00,000
44. Territorial and Political Pensions.	5,45,324	5,22,651	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	6,20,915	6,45,339	51,79,330	12,93,789	64,73,119	55,54,170	13,76,269	69,30,439
45-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from ordinary revenues	...	...	8,52,247	...	8,52,247	9,55,530	...	9,55,530
46. Stationery and Printing	15,644	14,550	19,32,702	3,69,888	23,02,590	23,13,597	1,79,988	24,93,585
47. Miscellaneous	23,735	21,114	4,42,822	147	4,42,969	4,39,449	150	4,39,599
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	2,97,62,986	3,15,66,960	10,36,28,170	48,50,411	16,84,78,581	17,43,72,624	45,96,009	17,89,68,633
52-A. Capital outlay on Forests ...	...	...	(−) *2,46,980*	...	(−) *2,46,980*	(−) *2,85,342*	...	(−) *2,85,342*
53. Construction of State Railways...	3,80,56,879	2,60,99,544	...	...	...	...	...	...
55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	...	...	86,82,592	4,71,754	91,54,346	89,70,917	3,84,433	93,55,350

B.—Central and Provincial Funds—Charges—cont.

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.					
			1929-30.			1930-31.		
	1929-30.	1930-31.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
56-C. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	...	...	2,17,303	...	2,17,303	1,95,737	...	1,95,737
58. Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	...	...	7,31,592	1,70,267	9,01,859	18,01,943	6,58,881	24,60,824
60. Civil Works	...	...	75,378	...	75,378	16,876	...	16,876
60-B. Payments of Commuted Value of pensions	...	...	(−) *1,88,108*	...	(−) *1,88,108*	(−) *1,34,834*	...	(−) *1,34,834*
Total Capital outlay ...	3,80,56,879	2,60,99,544	93,31,777	6,42,021	99,73,798	1,05,65,247	10,43,314	1,16,08,611
Famine Relief Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subventions from Central Road Development Account.	...	...	...	...	...	12,31,156	...	12,31,156
Depreciation Funds	...	...	99,319	...	99,319	35,964	...	35,964
Suspense Account	1,90,684	1,25,761	81,45,997	...	81,45,997	1,00,36,679	...	1,00,36,679
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	...	...	60,75,457	...	60,75,457	71,87,362	...	71,87,362
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India ...	...	...	2,51,60,412	...	2,51,60,412	96,85,939	...	96,85,939
Grand total (Disbursements) ...	6,80,10,549	5,77,92,265	21,24,41,132	54,92,432	21,79,33,564	21,31,15,021	56,39,323	21,87,54,344

Cash balance

219. The amount of cash balance in the Government treasuries (excluding that held by the Imperial Bank of India) was Rs. 73 lakhs at the beginning, and Rs. 75 lakhs at the close, of the year 1930-31.

(b) Central Revenue and Finance

General

220. The receipts on account of Central revenue in 1930-31 were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 144·02 lakhs. This was mainly the result of a decrease under "Customs" (Rs. 59·81 lakhs), "Salt" (Rs. 4·74 lakhs) and "State Railways" (Rs. 74·64 lakhs).

The Central expenditure charged to Revenue in 1930-31 exceeded that in 1929-30 by Rs. 18·04 lakhs. Increased expenditure occurred under "Interest on ordinary debt" (Rs. 7·07 lakhs) and "Interest on other obligations" (Rs. 9·57 lakhs).

Net receipts from State Railways

221. There was a decrease of Rs. 74·64 lakhs in 1930-31 in the net receipts from "State Railways" as compared with the previous year. The fall occurred in the case of all railways—South Indian Railway (Rs. 26·75 lakhs), Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Rs. 41·92 lakhs), Bezwada Extension Railway (Rs. 4·71 lakhs) and Dronachellam (Dhone) Kurnool Railway (Rs. 1·26 lakhs).

Capital outlay on State Railways

222. The decrease of Rs. 119·57 lakhs in the capital outlay on State Railways was due mainly to smaller expenditure on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway lines under construction.

Loans and advances by the Central Government

223. The opening balance under "Loans and Advances by the Central Government" on the 1st April 1930 was Rs. 124·84 lakhs. No advances were made during the year. The repayments during the year amounted to Rs. 5·13 lakhs, the items being Rs. 1·33 lakhs by the Madras Corporation, Rs. 3·19 lakhs by the Madras Port Trust and Rs. ·61 lakh by the Tanjore District Board Railway. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 119·71 lakhs.

(c) Revenue and Finance other than Central

Provincial balance

224. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 537·06 lakhs on 1st April 1930 and

closed with a balance of Rs. 329·08 lakhs on 31st March 1931. These figures include the balance in the Famine Relief Fund, which stood at Rs. 46·72 lakhs on the 1st April 1930 and Rs. 52·30 lakhs at the close of the year.

Provincial revenue and expenditure

225. The Provincial revenues in 1930-31 were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 124·54 lakhs. The fall occurred mainly under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 34·65 lakhs), "Excise" (Rs. 67·99 lakhs), "Stamps" (Rs. 16·21 lakhs) and "Forest" (Rs. 10·37 lakhs). Smaller decreases occurred under "Registration" (Rs. 4·28 lakhs) and "Police" (Rs. 6·30 lakhs). On the other hand, there were increases under "Miscellaneous Departments" (Rs. 6·48 lakhs) and "Civil Works" (Rs. 13·27 lakhs).

The Provincial expenditure charged to Revenue in 1930-31 exceeded that in 1929-30 by Rs. 104·90 lakhs. The bulk of the increase occurred under "Civil Works" (Rs. 50·81 lakhs), "Education" (Rs. 35·92 lakhs) and "General Administration" (Rs. 33·24 lakhs). Increases occurred also under "Medical" (Rs. 4·51 lakhs), and "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" (including "Commuted value of pensions financed from ordinary revenues") (Rs. 5·62 lakhs).

The heads "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt," "Police" and "Industries," however, showed decreases of Rs. 10·28 lakhs, Rs. 19·85 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs respectively.

Provincial revenues

226. Under rule 15 of the Devolution Rules, the Provincial share of the income-tax receipts adjusted in 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 6·75 lakhs against Rs. 7·27 lakhs in 1929-30.

Taxes on income

Land revenue receipts

The receipts under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 718·11 lakhs) were less than in the previous year (Rs. 752·76 lakhs). This was mainly due to short collections (Rs. 25·83 lakhs) on account of the economic depression, increased payments to local boards towards adjustment of cesses of previous faslis (Rs. 5·16 lakhs) and larger refunds (Rs. 1·45 lakhs).

Excise

The revenue from "Excise" fell from Rs. 592·26 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 524·27 lakhs in

1930-31. The decrease of Rs. 67·99 lakhs occurred under almost all items of revenue. It has to be attributed mainly to widespread economic depression and partly to the civil disobedience movement and propaganda.

Stamps

"Stamps" receipts showed a decline of Rs. 16·21 lakhs as compared with the preceding year, which is due generally to the decrease in monetary transactions and land sales and consequently in the number of documents executed, owing to the general trade and economic depression, to the tightness of the money market and to the fall in the sale price of agricultural produce, which has reduced the demand for land.

Forest

Forest revenue also showed a decrease of Rs. 10·37 lakhs as compared with the previous year, due to smaller receipts under "Sandalwood" and "Forest produce removed by Government Agency."

Registration

The revenue under "Registration" (Rs. 31·30 lakhs) was less than in the previous year (Rs. 35·58 lakhs), due to the fall in the price of agricultural produce and the general depression in trade.

Police

The decrease of Rs. 6·30 lakhs was due mainly to a change in classification during the year—the transfer from this head of cattle pound receipts to the head "XXXV. Miscellaneous," and of fees realized on account of inspection of motor buses to the head "XXVI. Miscellaneous Departments."

Miscellaneous departments

The increased receipt of Rs. 6·48 lakhs was chiefly on account of fees for inspection of motor vehicles, which were previously shown under the heads "XIX. Police" and "XXXV. Miscellaneous."

Civil works

The increase of about Rs. 13 lakhs mainly represents the subvention from the Central Road Development Fund towards the expenditure on roads incurred during the year.

Provincial expenditure

227. The decrease of Rs. 10·28 lakhs was due to the following causes:—

Reduction or avoidance of debt

(1) One of the loans taken from the Government of India in 1921-22 was fully repaid by the end of 1929-30 owing to a special repayment (Rs. 28·39 lakhs) in 1923-24.

(2) On the 1st April 1930 a sum of Rs. 67·65 lakhs, representing the outstanding balance, on that date, of the advance taken in 1925–26 for objects other than the Cauvery (Mettur) project, was repaid from the revenue balance.

General administration — The increase of Rs. 33·24 lakhs was the result mainly of the transfer to this head, of charges on account of village and proprietary estate talaiyaris and cattle pounds previously debited to the head "26. Police."

Police — The decrease of Rs. 19·85 lakhs was the result of the change in classification referred to above under "General Administration," partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure (*a*) under "Presidency Police," due to the civil disobedience campaign and (*b*) under "District Police" on account of increased charges on establishment, travelling allowance, clothing, arms and equipment and other supplies and services.

Education — The expenditure in 1930–31 exceeded that of the year 1929–30 by Rs. 35·92 lakhs. This was chiefly due to the fact that, while a special grant of Rs. 7·50 lakhs was given to the Annamalai University in 1929–30, special grants consisting of a contribution of Rs. 27 lakhs towards the permanent Endowment Fund and a grant of Rs. 7·50 lakhs for buildings and equipment were given to the Andhra University in 1930–31. Increased expenditure occurred also on account of the introduction of various new schemes, such as the introduction of a separate electrical engineering course in the Engineering College, Guindy, the employment of additional staff in Government colleges, the strengthening of the inspecting staff, and the payment of larger grants for equipment, buildings, etc., to non-Government colleges.

Medical — The increase in expenditure (Rs. 4·51 lakhs) was due to the gradual development of medical institutions recently taken over by Government as divisional centres, to the normal expansion of the department and to the introduction of new schemes such as the opening of ante-natal and pediatrics departments in the Women and Children's Hospital and Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital in Madras.

The grant of subsidies to local bodies for the opening of additional rural dispensaries, and the purchase of X-Ray apparatus for mufassal hospitals were also responsible for the increase in expenditure.

Industries

The decrease of Rs. 4 lakhs was chiefly due to the fact that the expenditure in the previous year included two special items:—(1) a grant to the School for the Blind (Rs. 2 lakhs) and (2) loss on account of the write-off of the irrecoverable loan given to the Carnatic Paper Mills (Rs. 3·87 lakhs). Excluding these special items, the expenditure in 1930-31 exceeded that of 1929-30 by Rs. 1·87 lakhs, due to the payment of the outstanding liability of the Pumping and Boring section to the Industrial Engineering Workshop and to losses incurred by Government commercial concerns.

Civil works

The increase of Rs. 50·81 lakhs under this head occurred chiefly under "Grants-in-aid" (Rs. 30·09 lakhs) and under "Original works—Buildings and Communications" (Rs. 12·71 lakhs).

The excess under "Grants-in-aid" was due mainly (1) to the expenditure met out of the Road Development Fund Account, and (2) to the exhibition under this head of the grants for water-supply and drainage schemes previously shown under "33. Public Health."

Capital outlay on construction of irrigation works, etc.

228. The expenditure in 1930-31 (Rs. 93·55 lakhs) was greater than that in 1929-30 (Rs. 91·54 lakhs) by Rs. 2·01 lakhs, and this was due to increased expenditure on the Cauvery (Mettur) project.

Capital outlay on hydro-electric schemes

229. The expenditure during 1930-31 on the Pykara hydro-electric scheme, including the expenditure on the supply of electric power to Salem and Erode from Mettur, was Rs. 24·61 lakhs against Rs. 9·02 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the fact that the scheme was in full swing in 1930-31.

Famine-relief

230. Under the revised Schedule IV to the Devolution Rules which came into force during 1928-29, the Provincial Government is required to make

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every year provision in the budget for expenditure upon the relief of famine of a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs. This annual assignment is to be expended only on the relief of famine, and any portion which is not so spent should be transferred to the "Famine-relief Fund" of the province. The balance at the credit of this fund is regarded as invested with the Government of India, who pay interest on it; and it will be available at any time for expenditure on the relief of famine. When in any year the accumulated total of the Famine-relief Fund is not less than Rs. 40 lakhs, the Provincial Government may suspend temporarily the provision of the annual assignment. When the balance in the Famine-relief Fund exceeds Rs. 40 lakhs, the local Government may utilize the excess to meet expenditure on protective irrigation works, and other works for the prevention of famine, in the grant of loans to cultivators, or in the repayment of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund, or to meet irrecoverable balances of loans to cultivators.

The opening balance at the credit of the fund on 1st April 1930 was Rs. 46·72 lakhs. In the year under review, an expenditure of Rs. ·01 lakh (Rs. 303) was incurred on famine relief and the balance of the assignment (Rs. 3·00 – Rs. ·01 = Rs. 2·99 lakhs) was transferred to the Famine-relief Fund. The amount credited to the fund during the year on account of interest on the amount at the credit of the fund and recoveries of famine expenditure was Rs. 2·59 lakhs. The closing balance at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 52·30 lakhs.

Loans and advances by the Provincial Government

231. The Provincial Advance and Loan Account, including loans to local boards for railway construction, opened with a balance of Rs. 468·76 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 503·26 lakhs. Advances to cultivators sanctioned in 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 15·13 lakhs against Rs. 14·93 lakhs in the previous year. The loans advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act amounted to Rs. 0·05 lakh. The Madras Corporation was given a loan of Rs. 17·70 lakhs—Rs. 8 lakhs for water-supply and drainage, and Rs. 9·70 lakhs for

other purposes. The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of bridges, drainage works, markets, hospitals and the like amounted to Rs. 20·22 lakhs. Advances for the acquisition of house-sites for the depressed classes amounted to Rs. 1·27 lakhs, including Rs. ·78 lakh advanced to co-operative societies for the purpose. Loans were also disbursed to Kallar co-operative societies (Rs. 1·51 lakhs), co-operative house building societies (Rs. 3·96 lakhs) and co-operative sale societies (Rs. ·01 lakh). Loans to land mortgage banks amounted to Rs. 1·18 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was also advanced to Central Banks.

A sum of Rs. ·02 lakh was given as loans to Chenchus for purchase of bulls and agricultural implements. Fish-curers were given advances amounting to Rs. ·01 lakh. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. ·31 lakh. The Hindu Religious Endowments Board was given an advance of Rs. ·50 lakh.

Loans between Central and Provincial Governments

232. The advances, obtained in 1929-30 by the Provincial Government from the Provincial Loans Fund under Rule 25 of the Devolution Rules to meet capital expenditure on the Cauvery (Mettur) project, amounted to Rs. 100 lakhs, carrying interest at 6¼ per cent per annum, while the sums repaid to the Provincial Loans Fund amounted to Rs. 96·86 lakhs, made up of :—

(1) Rs. 9·50 lakhs being the annual instalment in repayment of the outstanding balance of Provincial Advances and Loan Account.

(2) Rs. 67·64 lakhs representing the special repayment permitted by the Government of India towards the discharge of loans taken during 1925-26 for purposes other than the Cauvery (Mettur) project and Glen Morgan hydro-electric scheme, and

(3) Rs. 19·72 lakhs in repayment of the outstanding balances of the advances taken during the period 1921-22 to 1928-29 to meet capital and other miscellaneous expenditure.

Local funds

233. The following table summarizes the transactions in funds raised from special sources, and

devoted to special objects and not to general purposes of administration (Central and Provincial) :—

Statement of Local Funds transactions (Special, Port and Marine and Education Funds) for the year 1930-31

Name of fund.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts during 1930-31.	Total.	Charges during 1930-31.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Government securities.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cantonment Funds...	20,426 11 6	1,32,619 9 9	1,53,046 5 3	1,22,318 13 0	30,727 8 3	...
Madras Port Fund ...	58,956 10 1	2,57,009 1 6	3,15,965 11 7	3,12,003 15 10	3,961 11 9	24,200 0 0
Minor Ports Fund ...	6,60,172 1 8	7,66,802 15 10	14,26,975 1 6	7,72,744 8 3	6,54,230 9 3	29,51,210 0 0
Minor Pilotage Funds.	51,418 3 4	1,24,643 0 1	1,76,061 3 5	99,119 13 0	76,941 6 5	1,95,330 0 0
Cochin Port Fund ...	2,38,870 8 11	2,30,693 11 7	4,69,564 4 6	4,20,102 11 9	49,461 8 9	6,57,890 0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund.	1,20,065 9 11	4,73,685 8 6	5,94,351 2 5	5,16,405 11 1	77,885 7 4	1,92,639 10 0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund.	1,69,882 7 2	5,74,496 6 4	7,44,378 13 6	7,26,056 11 5	18,322 2 1	6,55,449 14 4
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund.	2,662 14 0	3,186 11 11	5,849 9 11	4,256 2 3	1,593 7 8	11,220 0 0
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds ...	7,44,927 1 7	17,04,038 11 6	24,48,965 13 1	18,27,435 4 4	6,21,530 8 9	10,87,540 0 0
Madras University Fee Fund.	1,02,717 0 4	9,59,544 12 1	10,62,261 12 5	9,75,814 0 1	86,447 12 4	...
Andhra University Fee Fund.	7,691 12 0	1,21,954 0 3	1,29,645 12 3	1,21,947 9 3	7,698 3 0	...
Annamalai University Fee Fund.	6,69,670 7 4	6,02,574 15 1	12,72,245 6 5	12,52,829 4 0	19,416 2 5	...
Bhadrachalam and Nugur Special Funds.	19,013 0 6	7,902 1 3	26,915 1 9	9,011 1 6	17,904 0 3	...
Irrigation Cess Fund.	44,512 12 3	57,424 4 1	1,01,937 0 4	57,605 1 4	44,331 15 0	...

CUSTOMS

Finance

234. The total revenue receipts of the Presidency declined by Rs. 59·83 lakhs to Rs. 449·91 lakhs. Import duty declined by Rs. 54·58 lakhs to Rs. 433·88 lakhs, and export duty by Rs. 1·48 lakhs to Rs. 5·14 lakhs. The total disbursements of the Customs Department throughout the Presidency rose by one lakh of rupees to Rs. 30·80 lakhs, due to the increase in contributions to the Cochin and Travancore Durbars.

Offences

Of the offences detected by the Customs Department, 169 cases were infringements of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1,576 cases related to the Sea Customs Act, and 8 cases to seizures of opium and ganja.

SALT

Manufacture

235. Manufacture in the 1930 season was very poor on account of early and unseasonable rains. The unusually heavy rains all over the Presidency in May not only caused extensive damage to salt scraped and awaiting storage in many factories, but also brought manufacture prematurely to a close in most of the Northern factories. Manufacture in the Ennore factories was a complete failure, due to the difficulty experienced in keeping the Ennore bar open. Consequently the stock of salt at the Madras depot reached a very low level, and arrangements had to be made by the department to purchase and transport salt from Tuticorin to Madras, in order to meet the demand of the city and those places in the neighbourhood usually supplied with salt from the Madras depot.

The quantity of salt manufactured in the year was 9,650,000 maunds—or 1,800,000 maunds less than the quantity produced in 1929. Of this quantity, 150,000 maunds belonged to Government and the balance to the licensees. The stock on hand at the beginning of the year was 5,600,000 maunds, and the quantity imported during the year, mainly from Bombay, was 1,575,000 maunds. The total stock of salt available for consumption was therefore 16,825,000 maunds. The quantity issued during the year amounted to about 12,625,000 maunds as against 13,600,000 maunds in 1929-30. The decrease in issues was due generally to failure of manufacture and the consequent low stocks in many factories, and to some extent it was also due to the expectation of merchants towards the end of the year that the duty on salt would be reduced.

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Prices

The average wholesale price of excise salt in the Presidency rose from 3 annas 4 pies in 1929-30 to 3 annas 11 pies per maund in 1930-31. There was also a rise in the average price of Government salt from 5 annas 2 pies in 1929-30 to 6 annas 7 pies per maund in 1930-31. The rise in prices was due to failure of manufacture and the resultant low stocks. The retail prices at the headquarter stations varied on the average from 1 anna 1·8 pies to 2 annas 0·6 pies for a Madras measure of 120 tolas.

Issues

The quantity of salt imported by sea, mainly from Bombay, fell from 1,392,569 maunds to 1,198,512 maunds, while that imported by rail increased from 310,234 maunds to 380,226 maunds. The issues of locally manufactured and imported salt for ordinary consumption in the areas usually supplied fell from 13,082,250 maunds to 12,323,919 maunds. The quantities issued during the year to the Travancore Durbar, to the French Government and to the Fisheries Department were 25,600 maunds, 62,990 maunds and 156,210 maunds, respectively, as against 78,650 maunds, 62,344 maunds and 220,960 maunds in the previous year.

Finance

The total receipts on account of salt revenue were Rs. 142·87 lakhs in 1930-31 against Rs. 147·53 lakhs in 1929-30. The fall in receipts as compared with the previous year was due to the decrease in sales. The total charges amounted to Rs. 15·27 lakhs in 1930-31 against Rs. 15·23 lakhs in 1929-30. There was an increase in the charges under travelling allowance, supplies and services and contingencies during the year as compared with the previous year, due to more frequent and extensive touring by officers necessitated by the civil disobedience movement.

The civil disobedience movement directed against the salt laws started in the months of March and April 1930 and reached its height in most areas in the month of May. The movement, which started with the illicit manufacture of salt from brine or salt earth and ended with attempted raids on certain factories, never achieved any real success, owing to the precautions taken by the

department and the active help rendered by the police and magistracy. The loss to revenue was negligible, as no large quantity of salt was ever manufactured by the satyagrahis ; in fact, owing to the destruction by the department of existing formations in swamps, no collection or distribution of spontaneous salt to any appreciable extent occurred. As a result of the Irwin-Gandhi pact, the movement against the salt laws, which had for all practical purposes come to an end eight months before, was officially suspended in March 1931. Under this pact certain concessions, permitting the manufacture and collection of salt by local residents in villages immediately adjoining areas where salt could be collected or made, were granted.

INCOME-TAX

Administrative changes

236. There were no changes in the constitution of the income-tax circles in this Presidency during the year.

Trade conditions

Trade conditions during the year 1929–30, on the accounts of which the assessments for 1930–31 were based, were even worse than those during the year 1928–29. The reports from the districts record a gloomy tale of depression all round, this being due, no doubt, in the main, to the causes at present operating all over the world. The tanning industry and the export trade in tanned skins and hides suffered heavily owing to the fall in the demand from London and New York, the two important foreign consumers, and to the competition of substitutes like canvas and rubber. The tanneries were so badly hit that several tanneries were either closed or did not work at all during 1929–30. Piece-goods merchants fared badly in 1929–30, partly on account of the fall in prices and partly on account of the swadeshi and boycott movements. During the last three months (January to March 1930),

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however, trade in piece-goods and in other cloths seems to have been brisk, owing to the unusually large number of marriages celebrated at that time in view of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, which was to come into force from 1st April 1930. The price of yarn and cotton was continuously on the decline and business in these articles was dull. Spinning and weaving mills suffered a severe set back, and the handloom industry in the western districts steadily declined. The great demand for khaddar gave an impetus to the manufacture of khaddar cloth, but the returns were comparatively poor on account of the low price of cotton, high wages for manufacture and the effective control of prices by the All-India Spinners' Association. The business in lunghis carried on with the Federated Malay States and the East Indies did not thrive, owing to the slump in the rubber market in those places and the rapid fall in prices. There was also no great demand for Madras handkerchiefs. Business in motor-cars and motor-goods was also very dull. The price of second-hand cars fell very considerably, and there was no large demand for buses or private cars. The general depression told also on the transport industries. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway made much smaller profits than in 1928–29, and companies doing business in shipping agency did not fare so well as in 1928–29. There was a persistent fall in the price of metals, particularly yellow metal. Hardware merchants were also hard hit.

The Ceylon market continued to be flooded with Burma rice, and the prices of paddy and rice were continually falling. There was no improvement in the groundnut trade. The failure of a leading Indian firm of exporters added to the fall in the export of groundnuts. Tea and coffee also fared badly. Poor crops coupled with the high cost of production resulted in low profits. The market for pepper was uncertain, and some traders incurred a loss while some others made a profit. Money-lenders fared well in the northern districts, where the seasonal conditions were good, but a bad crop in some of the western districts produced a

reverse effect. The price of rubber in the Malay States continued to decline; and exchange with French Cochin China was unfavourable for remittance. These factors were reflected in the smaller amount of foreign profits brought into British India by the Nattukottai Chettis of Ramnad district. The tile industry on the West Coast also suffered as a result of the fall in prices.

Financial results

The number of assessees rose from 55,935 in 1929-30 to 56,723 in 1930-31. The demand under income-tax was Rs. 137·49 lakhs in 1930-31 against Rs. 136·72 lakhs in 1929-30. The demand under super-tax was Rs. 19·12 lakhs against Rs. 21·56 lakhs in the previous year. The net collections during the year were Rs. 123·85 lakhs under income-tax and Rs. 18·45 lakhs under super-tax. The arrears at the end of the year were Rs. 2·14 lakhs under income-tax and Rs. 0·351 lakh under super-tax, as against Rs. 1·47 lakhs under income-tax and Rs. 0·02 lakh under super-tax in the previous year. The number of new cases discovered was 5,436 and the number struck off was 4,222. The incidence of income-tax in the year under review was 5 annas 1·7 pies per head of population and Rs. 242 per head of assessee, the corresponding figures for 1929-30 being 5 annas 1 pie per head of population and Rs. 244 per head of assessee.

Refunds

Refunds under income-tax in 1930-31 were Rs. 13·62 lakhs against Rs. 16·01 lakhs in 1929-30. Refunds under super-tax were Rs. 0·44 lakh.

Expenditure

The expenditure in 1930-31 was Rs. 10·31 lakhs against Rs. 8·76 lakhs in 1929-30. The share of the Local Government in the income-tax receipts under Devolution Rule 15 was fixed at Rs. 6·73 lakhs as against Rs. 7·30 lakhs in the previous year.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES

237. See supra, Chapter III—Protection—Municipal Administration (Mufassal) and Municipal Administration (City of Madras).

Opium, Excise and Stamps

[*Administration Report of the Madras Excise Department for the year 1930-31; Administration report on Stamps for the year 1930-31*]

238. There was a general decrease in the consumption of most kinds of liquor, due mainly to the widespread trade depression. The civil disobedience movement contributed to it, and was also responsible for increasing the difficulties of the excise administration in certain parts of the Presidency. Picketing of shops gave rise to serious trouble in many places, a number of toddy and arrack shops being looted and burnt and spathes of trees being cut. In three cases serious riots occurred in which the police had to open fire. Crimes of illicit distillation of arrack and illicit manufacture of toddy increased, and prevention was made all the more difficult by the pre-occupation in other directions of excise officers, who received little help in detection of crime from advocates of prohibition.

The District Temperance Propaganda Committees continued to work during the year. Eleven arrack shops and 22 toddy shops in certain areas of the Tiruchengode, Rasipur and Namakkal taluks of Salem district were closed from the beginning of the year as an experiment, to help the temperance movement and rural economic work. Marking of trees for shops within five miles of these areas was restricted. So far the results of the experiment have not been satisfactory. Prohibition of the sale of any kind of liquor to members of hill tribes in the Nilgiris except on a medical certificate was continued. Some of these people, however, managed to get liquor surreptitiously, and some, it is suspected, were taking to drugs. The tenure of office of members of Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees constituted in 1927 expired during the year, and new boards and committees were formed for a fresh period of three years. The recommendations of these bodies were generally accepted.

The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930 was passed during the year. It made important changes in the legislative control over dangerous drugs.

Opium

239. The issue price of opium remained at Rs. 80 per seer. The limit of private possession was kept at two tolas in Agency tracts and one tola elsewhere. Five hundred and fifty-three shops for the vend of opium were sold as against 559 shops in the previous year. The revenue derived from opium amounted to Rs. 40·89 lakhs, of which Rs. 12·89 lakhs came from shop rentals, the figures for the previous year being Rs. 45·87 lakhs and Rs. 12·68 lakhs respectively. Propaganda against the practice of administering opium to children was continued by means of pamphlets and lectures.

Offences

The number of persons convicted under the Opium Act increased from 192 to 205. The smuggling of opium to Ceylon and Burma continued. Several important cases of this were detected by the Excise Intelligence Bureau.

Excise Country spirits

240. There was no change in the areas for the supply of arrack by contract, except that one fresh area in Vizagapatam district was brought under this system. The duty on arrack was raised from Rs. 8-7-0 to Rs. 8-13-6 per proof gallon in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, South Kanara and Malabar. There was no change in the issue strength of liquor or in the limit of private possession of arrack without a licence, except in Tirumalai hills, Tirupati and six adjoining villages in Chittoor district, where the limit was reduced to two drams with a view to checking the unlicensed transport and sale of liquor on the hills. The system of rationing shops in Vizagapatam, Vizianagram and Bimlipatam municipalities was continued and the ration allowed was further reduced by five per cent. The system was extended to the rural areas of the taluks in which these municipalities are situated and also to Srungavarapukota and Anakapalle taluks. The closure of arrack shops in certain toddy drinking areas (two taluks each in Tanjore and Ramnad districts and one taluk each

REVENUE AND FINANCE

in Tinnevelly and Salem districts) was continued. The number of shops for the retail sale of country spirits under the contract distillery system decreased from 5,688 to 5,554, and consumption decreased from 1,559,746 to 1,210,221 proof gallons.

Revenue — The total revenue from country spirits was Rs. 198·34 lakhs as against Rs. 234·21 lakhs in the previous year.

Agency tracts — The system of supply of liquor in the Agency tracts remained generally unaltered. The total consumption in all the areas under the central distillery system was 161,039 gallons of 60° under proof mohwa arrack. In the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam 35 combined shops and stills were sold for Rs. 97,788 under the outstill system.

Offences — The number of cases for illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 2,507 to 2,579.

Toddy — 241. The rates of tree-tax remained the same as in the previous year. During the first ten months of the toddy shop lease 1,016,088 coconut, 673,307 palmyra, 658,073 date and 4,102 sago trees were licensed for tapping. The total number in terms of coconut trees was 1,911,878 compared with 2,122,862 for the same period of the previous year. The number of shops sold for the lease fell from 10,252 to 9,916.

Revenue — The total revenue from toddy during the official year amounted to Rs. 2,47,13,490 as against Rs. 2,67,64,466 for the previous year.

Agency tracts — The tree-tax system was continued where it had already been introduced. Some change was made in the system of marking trees free of tax for Koyas for domestic consumption in the East Gōdāvari Agency.

Sweet juice — No change was made in the areas where tapping for sweet juice was under control.

Offences — Cases of illicit manufacture of toddy increased in number from 8,372 to 8,382.

Foreign liquor — 242. No alteration was made in the rate of duty on locally made foreign liquor but the duty on imported spirits and beer was raised in March 1931 by Rs. 8-2-0 and 4 annas to Rs. 30 and 12 annas per gallon respectively. The number of licences for

the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises was 22 as against 26 in the previous year, and the number of licences for the sale of beer was 26, as before. One hundred and sixty retail licences for consumption of liquor off the premises were issued compared with 166 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the consumption of wines, spirits and beer and a slight increase in that of denatured spirits. The consumption of locally made foreign spirits fell from 27,779 to 24,416 proof gallons.

Spirituous medicinal preparations

A new pharmaceutical laboratory was opened in Madras at the end of 1930, but no spirituous medicinal preparations were issued from it during the year. The laboratory of Messrs. Spencer & Co., continued to work. There was an increase in the import of spirituous medicinal preparations from Mysore and Bengal.

Revenue

The total revenue from foreign liquor decreased from Rs. 16,13,087 to Rs. 15,57,587.

Intoxicating drugs

243. Thirty-six licences were issued for the cultivation of ganja at Santaravur in Guntūr district and 49 licences were issued for cultivation in Mathigiri village in Salem district. The out-turn in Guntūr district was 907 maunds of ganja and 32 maunds of bhang, and in Salem district, 145 maunds of ganja and 41 maunds of bhang. Cultivation at Santavasal was stopped. A seed farm of five acres was opened in Onnalavadi village in the Hosur taluk of Salem district. The staff for the botanical investigation of ganja cultivation continued its work during the year.

Ganja and bhang

The duty on ganja remained at Rs. 25 per seer and on bhang at Rs. 7-8-0 per seer. Consumption of ganja, bhang and their preparations decreased from 48,970 to 48,081 seers. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs fell from Rs. 21·62 lakhs to Rs. 20·34 lakhs. One hundred and seven cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant were detected during the year.

Cocaine

One hundred and seventy-three licences for the possession and sale of cocaine and its preparations were issued compared with 210 such licences in the

previous year. The total sales amounted to 5 lb. 13 oz. 216½ grs.

Stamps

244. Receipts on account of the sale of judicial stamps rose from Rs. 1,46,40,278 to Rs. 1,46,56,125. The total revenue from the sale of non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 83,49,556 as against Rs. 99,76,286 in the previous year. The decrease is due in the main to the general economic depression and the fall in the price of land and produce.

There was a net decrease in charges from Rs. 8,83,927 to Rs. 8,21,090.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

DETAILS OF CENSUS

245. *Vide* pages 209 to 219 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1930)

[*The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for 1930; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 during the year 1930–31; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics*]

Population

246. The population for 1930, estimated according to the rate of increase in the previous intercensal periods, was 43·71 millions. Estimated according to the excess of births over deaths during the preceding ten years it was 47·16 millions. The provisional results of the census taken in February 1931 show that the population of the Presidency was 46·73 millions.

Registration of vital statistics

247. The improvement in the registration of vital statistics was maintained during the year, but the work was still far from satisfactory, especially in rural towns. The subordinate staff of the Health Department detected no less than 62,000 unregistered births and 20,000 deaths in the rural areas alone.

Births

248. The total number of births registered during the year was 1,632,475 as against 1,555,661 in 1929. The birth-rate* thus rose from 37·9 to 39·83—probably the highest on record. According to

* NOTE.—The birth and death-rates given are the rates per thousand of the population according to the 1921 census figures, unless otherwise stated.

registrations, the birth-rate in municipalities rose from 38·9 to 41·54 and in rural towns from 35·53 to 35·91. The birth-rate among Muhammadans was 41·68 and among Hindus and Christians 39·72 and 38·30 respectively. The sex ratio was 104·9 males to every 100 females.

Deaths

249. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 1,045,972—an increase of 8,523 on the figure for 1929. The death-rate rose from 25·3 to 25·52. The death-rate was highest in Madras (43·6) and the Nilgiris (33·79). The death-rate in municipalities rose from 32·03 to 32·21, but in rural towns fell from 25·29 to 23·65.

Chief diseases

250. Cholera was responsible for 18,746 deaths compared with 25,846 during the previous year.

Cholera

All districts were affected, but Madras, Chingleput, East and West Gōdāvari, the Nilgiris and South Kanara districts did not suffer severely, less than a hundred deaths being recorded in each of these areas. About 50 per cent of the total deaths occurred in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, where a severe epidemic occurred as forecasted. Thirty-one municipalities were entirely free from cholera, but eight others were responsible for about 60 per cent of the total deaths in municipalities from this disease (1,114). The total number of anti-cholera inoculations done was 273,597, and 18,644 doses of bili-vaccine were administered.

Dysentery and diarrhœa

The total mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was 76,815 as against 75,587 in the previous year. Madras and the Nilgiris returned the highest rates.

Smallpox

Deaths from smallpox decreased in number from 9,708 to 8,025. Thirty-five per cent of the deaths occurred in the three districts of Malabar, Tanjore and North Arcot. In municipalities 1,652 deaths occurred compared with 1,886 in 1929. About a quarter of the municipal towns were free from smallpox and another quarter were only slightly affected.

Plague

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from plague from 1,801 to 1,459—the lowest mortality on record. Eighty-seven per cent of the total

deaths occurred in Madura, Bellary and Salem districts. North Arcot suffered somewhat severely, while Madras and eighteen districts were free from plague. Six municipalities were affected and suffered a total mortality of 135. The number of inoculations against plague carried out was 55,594.

Malaria

The number of deaths registered as due to fevers was 330,496, of which a large number were caused by malaria. The Special Malaria Officer carried out malaria investigation in two municipalities and eight unions, and also in several rural towns and non-union villages. The scheme for the free distribution of quinine was extended to three fresh areas. Under the scheme 2,100 lb. of quinine were issued from Government stock and nearly 80,000 persons were treated. Several local bodies in eight districts provided for the distribution of quinine in areas not included in the Government free distribution scheme.

Respiratory diseases

The number of deaths due to respiratory diseases was 89,510 as against 90,159 in the previous year. The highest death-rates were in Madras and the Nilgiris.

Maternal and infantile mortality

The total number of deaths among women caused by child-birth was 12,641—a rate of 7·74 per thousand births, and the number of still-births was 23,887. The death-rate among children of one year and under was 185·7 per thousand of births registered compared with 179·5 in the previous year. Outside Madras, the infantile mortality rate varied from 153·4 per thousand of births in Malabar to 228 in Kistna district. Five districts had rates over 200. The average rate in municipalities was 197·91 per thousand births, and in the municipalities of Guntūr, Palni and Bezwada the rates were above 250. A survey of maternal and infant mortality was carried out in 16 municipalities and about 33,000 confinements were investigated. There were 57 child welfare centres in rural areas and 53 in municipal areas, compared with a total of 98 centres in 1929. The staff employed at these centres consisted of 5 health visitors and 111 midwives. In rural areas 3·08

per cent of the labour cases, and in municipal areas 44·09 per cent, received skilled attention.

Europeans and European British subjects

251. Sixty-two births and 20 deaths were registered under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886, which provides for the registration of Europeans, European British subjects and other classes such as Jews and Indian Christians. The figures for 1929 were 68 births and 30 deaths. The numbers of births and deaths registered under the Municipal Acts and the Cantonment Code, which provide for compulsory registration, were 167 and 54 against 180 and 88 in the previous year.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1930)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1930; Statistical Abstract for British India—Emigration*]

General

252. The Indian Emigration Act permits emigration for unskilled work to Malaya and Ceylon only. The Malayan authorities suspended recruitment of labour in India from August 1930, owing to the slump in the rubber and tin industries in the colony. Consequently the number of emigrants to Malaya during the year fell from 75,611 to 36,346 (12,304 from Madras and 24,042 from Negapatam). The number of non-emigrants (labourers who had already resided in the colony for five years or more, and their families) also fell from 11,694 to 5,933. There was also a decrease in the volume of emigration to Ceylon, due largely to the stoppage of recruitment for rubber estates and restricted recruitment for tea estates. The number of emigrants was 45,101 and of non-emigrants 46,321, compared with 58,362 emigrants and 46,733 non-emigrants in 1929.

Health

There was no epidemic nor any particular illness in the depots at Madras where emigrants are accommodated. At Negapatam there were 37 cases of illness and two cases of death in the depots, and at Dhanushkodi a few imported cases

of measles and smallpox. Emigrants were inoculated against cholera and their clothes and luggage were disinfected at some depots, and at Mandapam a large number were treated for hookworm. Clothes and blankets were also supplied to emigrants where necessary.

Returning emigrants

It is estimated that about 25,000 labourers, excluding repatriates, returned from Malaya to Negapatam. The number repatriated or assisted to return was 33,583, repatriation being due in the great majority of cases to want of work. Ninety-eight thousand seven hundred emigrants returned from Ceylon at their own expense and 7,469 were repatriated, most of them owing to unemployment. The numbers of emigrants repatriated from other places were :—306 from Fiji ; 36 from British Guiana and 59 from Jamaica.

Repatriation from South Africa

253. Six hundred and ninety persons came to India from South Africa under the scheme of assisted repatriation compared with 1,435 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1·37 lakhs was paid to them as bonus during the year. About 70 per cent of the repatriates settled down as agricultural labourers, and those who were incapable of work and had no relatives were accommodated in the " Decrepit Home " at Madras.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1930)

[*Annual Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1930 ; Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals for the year 1930 ; Annual Reports of the Medical College, Madras, and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, for the year 1930–31 ; Annual Report on the working of the Medical Schools for the year 1930–31 ; Annual Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1930 ; Report of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, for the half year ending 30th September 1930 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Hospitals*]

Medical institutions

254. Medical institutions of all classes were 1,188 in number at the end of 1930, as against 1,128 at the end of the previous year. Out of this total,

223 were State institutions and 482 were under the control of local boards. Eighty-six new dispensaries, including 65 subsidized rural dispensaries, were opened during the year. Two more hospitals—the local fund hospital at Palkonda in Vizagapatam district and the municipal hospital at Gudiyattam in North Arcot district, were taken over by Government, in accordance with their policy, from the local bodies, and additional staff and equipment were provided for some of the hospitals which had been taken over before.

Staff

The total strengths of the medical and health services were 2,361 and 1,499 respectively. Trained nurses and midwives numbered 1,466.

Medical relief

There were 9,464 beds available for the accommodation of in-patients, who numbered 205,314 during the year as against 187,722 in the previous year. The most common diseases among these patients were those of the digestive system, injuries, malaria and diseases of the eye and of the generative system. Of the in-patients treated, 126,167 were cured, 40,365 were relieved, 20,153 were discharged otherwise and 9,475 died, the death-rate being 4·61 per cent compared with 4·66 per cent in 1929. The number of out-patients increased from 11,665,240 in the previous year to 12,602,532. There were 483,393 operations performed during the year compared with 469,802 in the year before. The number of "selected surgical operations" (a new and more restricted classification substituted for "real major surgical operations") was 21,536.

Leprosy

The number of persons treated for leprosy was 28,272 and sixty-two of them died. The Special Medical Officer for leprosy propaganda and survey work worked in five districts, where he opened out-patient leper clinics and trained a number of medical officers in the treatment of leprosy. Several district boards appointed leprosy officers and opened leprosy clinics in their districts.

Venereal diseases

The Venereal department of the Government General Hospital, Madras, treated during the year 55,192 patients, among whom were 9,486 women

and 15 children. Thirteen medical officers completed a course of training in the work. The Specialist in charge visited many district headquarters hospitals in order to help local men and advise them on the proper methods of treatment.

The opening balance and receipts during the year together amounted to Rs. 82,28,877 against Rs. 74,87,139 in 1929, the Government contribution being Rs. 60,37,807. The total expenditure was Rs. 81,92,114 compared with Rs. 74,77,330 in the previous year. Finance

255. The total number of patients in the three mental hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair was 1,942, of whom 225 were criminal lunatics, against 1,740, of whom 201 were criminals, in the previous year. Admissions and re-admissions during the year numbered 599 compared with 520 in 1929. The mental hospitals were overcrowded. Four hundred and five patients were discharged, 222 having been cured and 100 being improved. There were 104 deaths, and 1,433 patients remained in the hospitals at the end of the year. **Mental hospitals**

The total receipts, including those from paying patients, rose from Rs. 5,12,546 in 1929 to Rs. 5,48,694 in the year under report. Expenditure on establishment, diet and several other items also increased, due mainly to additions to staff and to the increase in the number of inmates. Finance

256. A lecturer in Anaesthesia was appointed during the year in the Madras Medical College. There were 710 students, of whom 70 were women, on the rolls as against 687, of whom 66 were women, in the previous year. Examination results were not so good in the year under report, the percentage of passes in the University M.B., B.S. and L.M.S. examinations falling from 54·6 to 50·8 and in the final M.B., B.S. examination from 39·4 to 37·8. **Medical education (1930-31)** Medical College, Madras

A new hostel to accommodate 48 students was completed at the Medical College, Vizagapatam, during the year, and a maternity block was added. A lecturership in biology was substituted for the Medical College, Vizagapatam

professorship in this subject and a non-medical graduate was appointed to it. There were 142 students on the rolls as against 147 in the previous year. The examination results were satisfactory, 44 per cent of the candidates entered passing the final medical examinations compared with 35·2 per cent in the year before.

Medical schools

The medical school at Coimbatore was closed in July 1930 and the students were distributed among the other two medical schools for men at Madras (Royapuram) and Tanjore. The total number of students in these schools and in the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women at Madras was 772 against 818 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the final qualifying examination was higher than in the previous year in the Royapuram school, but in the other two schools it was lower, though the Lady Willingdon Medical School again returned the highest percentage of the three (73 per cent). Orders were issued during the year that students of the schools should take only one month's leave in future instead of the full three months' vacation.

Pasteur Institute (1930)

257. Semple's carbolised vaccine was in use for anti-rabic treatment throughout the year. Five hundred and forty-one patients were treated in the Institute—66 less than in 1929. The decrease is almost entirely explained by the fact that the outbreak of rabies among jackals in the Nilgiris had subsided by the beginning of the year. Five of the patients treated at the Institute died. Advice without treatment was given to 170 persons. Anti-rabic vaccine for treating 7,178 persons (100,553 doses) was issued to local centres during the year. At these centres 6,039 persons were given complete courses of treatment and the number of deaths among them was only 36. New centres for anti-rabic treatment were opened during the year at Malappuram, Cannanore and Trichinopoly, and the Government Hospital at Tuticorin also became an anti-rabic treatment centre. A number of medical officers were trained at the Institute with the object of posting them to the various treatment centres.

The King Institute, Guindy (April to September 1930)

258. Manufacture of lymph for vaccination was suspended during the greater part of the half year under report on account of the hot weather. The total number of doses issued was 813,725. The quantity of cholera vaccine issued was 317,370 doses—almost as many as during the whole of the preceding year. The issue of autogenous vaccines increased by about 30 per cent on the issues for the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of Wassermann tests done for syphilis was 6,456 and the number of Kahn tests 9,272. Wassermann tests on specimens giving a positive result to the Kahn test were done in 1,781 cases.

Five hundred and seventy-eight samples of drugs, food, etc., were sent to the Public Analyst for analysis. Samples of water from 477 water-supplies in the Presidency were examined.

Health propaganda (1930)

259. Nearly 136,000 lectures, magic lantern and otherwise, were delivered to audiences totalling about six and a half millions in connection with health propaganda. Four district boards were in possession of portable cinema outfits and films for this purpose. Two new films on health subjects were made during the year and several new posters and leaflets were prepared.

National Health and Baby Week

260. The annual Health Week was celebrated in most places in the three months from August to October. A noticeable feature was the growing popularity of Health Week among the women of the Presidency. The celebrations had tangible results in several places in the opening of new child welfare centres, the purchase by local bodies of magic lanterns for health propaganda and so on.

The Week was celebrated in 9,606 centres—for a full seven days at all major centres and for two or three days at smaller places. A large number of lectures, both with and without the aid of magic lanterns, were delivered, and about three and a half million people attended them. There were 1,219 health exhibitions and 3,360 baby shows, at which 185,098 babies were shown. Awards for the best celebrations were :—the District Cup to Salem district ; the Municipal Shield to Pollachi and the Union Cup to Alur.

SANITATION (1930)

[*The forty-first Annual Report of the Sanitary Engineer to Government and the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1930*]

Municipalities

Water-supply and drainage schemes

261. The number of municipal towns having a protected water-supply remained at 34. Work was in progress eleven on schemes of water-supply construction and on improvements to nine existing water-supply systems. Two drainage schemes were also under execution. Plans and estimates were prepared or were in the course of preparation for eleven water-supply, water-supply improvement and drainage schemes, while various other schemes were investigated.

Conservancy

The staff of sanitary inspectors was still found to be inadequate. There was little increase in the number of public latrines and the condition of existing ones was not very satisfactory. Defects were brought to the notice of municipal councils.

Rural areas

262. Rameswaram, as before, was the only rural town which had a protected water-supply, but one was nearing completion in Yemmiganur and schemes were under execution in two other places. Two new schemes were sanctioned, and investigations were made in a number of other rural towns. Administration of public health in rural areas was not very efficient, owing to the absence of qualified sanitary inspectors. Five units were engaged in the rural sanitation campaign in the districts. Propaganda by means of lectures and magic lantern shows was carried on by them, and mass treatment for hookworm was given both in the schools and elsewhere. A large number of cheap latrines were provided, with the object of preventing soil pollution. A number of local bodies contributed money for this work.

Fairs and festivals

The District Health Officers supervised sanitary arrangements at the more important festivals, and health inspectors those at the smaller ones. Minor festivals in Anantapur and Bellary districts were responsible for widespread outbreaks of cholera in these districts, but there was no serious epidemic

at any other festival. Health Officers drew up during the year schemes for the permanent improvement in sanitation of the more important festival centres, and these schemes were sent after approval to the local bodies concerned for necessary action. Various simple suggestions also were made to local bodies for the protection of water-supplies.

VACCINATION

[*Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1930-31; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Vaccination*]

General

263. Vaccination was compulsory in all municipalities, in the rural areas of seventeen districts and in limited areas of eight districts. The administration in rural areas was transferred during the year to Presidents of taluk boards, in places where formerly it was controlled by union boards. The administration by taluk boards was fairly satisfactory but Presidents were often reluctant to sanction prosecutions for evasion.

The number of first-class vaccinators increased by 20 to 234 and the number of second-class vaccinators by 15 to 540. Female vaccinators were employed in four districts and two municipalities, and in Cannanore the midwife was trained for doing vaccination. The number of unvaccinated cases among children detected by the health staff and vaccinators during the year was about 266,000. From figures received from certain District Health Officers it was estimated that the smallpox fatality rate among the unvaccinated was more than six times the rate among the vaccinated.

Operations

264. Glycerine lymph was used throughout the Presidency with satisfactory results. The percentage of success in primary vaccinations was 97 against 95·2 in the previous year. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations performed

decreased by 20,893 to 1,465,362, but the number of re-vaccinations increased by 16,205 to 669,271. Vaccination operations increased in rural areas and decreased in the municipalities. The total number of successful primary vaccinations on children under one year of age was 752,066 as against 800,073 in the previous year.

Finance

265. The total expenditure on all vaccination establishments and agencies during the year amounted to Rs. 7,08,800 compared with Rs. 6,95,500 in the year before, and the average cost of each successful case rose from As. 7-5 to As. 7-7.

CHAPTER VII

INSTRUCTION

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

266. *Vide* pages 228 to 244 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

EDUCATION

[*Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1930-31; Statistical Abstract for British India—Education*]

General

267. It has become apparent that, although expenditure on elementary education, and the number of children receiving such education, have increased, the result has been very largely statistical progress only, rather than an increase in permanent literacy, as so few children remain in school for an adequate time. A main feature of the year, therefore, so far as elementary education was concerned, was the attempt to remedy this state of affairs by devising means to eliminate wastage and prolong school life. Schemes for concentration and amalgamation of schools, and for forming parents' associations, were initiated among other things towards this end, and managements of schools were advised to adjust school hours and holidays to local requirements. As regards secondary education, the system of paying lump sum subsidies to local bodies was introduced during the year. There was an increase in the number of secondary schools using the vernacular as the medium of instruction, and, with a view to encourage this, lists of scientific and technical terms with vernacular equivalents have been drawn up by an

honorary committee. The Lindsay Commission visited Madras, and inspected all the colleges managed by Protestant Missions and consulted various official and non-official persons and organizations, for the purpose of their report on the policy to be adopted by Protestant Missions towards higher education in India.

The scheme of compulsory education in Saidapet taluk has not been altogether a success. The attempt there to throw open all kinds of schools to depressed classes, which is an essential part of this scheme, resulted in an effective economic boycott of these people by the other castes. The present policy of the Government is to eliminate separate schools for depressed classes as far as possible, and local bodies have been asked to insist upon the admission of depressed class pupils to the ordinary schools, even in the face of strong opposition from caste men.

Some additional training facilities were provided during the year. Two training classes were opened for Muhammadan women. A school for the training of Mollahs and Musaliars was opened in Malabar to enable religious teachers of the Mappillas to give secular education also, with a view to eliminate prejudice, and to encourage Mappillas to send their children to school and to leave them there for a longer time. The subordinate inspecting agency was strengthened during the year by the addition of fourteen Junior Deputy Inspectors and fifteen Sub-Assistant Inspectresses. The political troubles of the year had their re-action in the schools, but generally discipline was well maintained. Matters connected with education attracted a good deal of interest from members of the Legislative Council during the year.

Statistics

268. Public institutions increased in number from 56,957 to 56,991 and their strength by 2·4 per cent to 2,893,549. Private schools increased slightly in number and strength. Seven per cent of the total population were under instruction as against 6·8 per cent in the year before.

University and collegiate education

Statistics

269. The total number in all arts colleges for men at the end of the year under report was 11,978 against 12,438 in the previous year. Students in the oriental colleges numbered 768 as against 695, and in the professional colleges, 1,976 as against 2,048 in the year before, the membership of the Madras Law College again decreasing. There were 791 students in the honours classes of the first-grade colleges.

Madras University

The first B.A. degree examination of the Madras University under the new regulations, with a vernacular as a compulsory part, was begun in March 1931. A course for the new B.Sc. honours degree has been introduced, and also a separate course of electrical engineering for the B.E. degree. Twenty students were admitted to the new course for a certificate in librarianship. Regulations have been modified to allow persons with the diploma of a licensed medical practitioner to qualify, under certain conditions, for the M.B., B.S. degree. The University Training Corps was maintained at full strength. A camp was held during the Christmas holidays at Pallavaram. His Excellency the Governor attended the annual sports, which were held in camp, and the Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade Area inspected the corps.

Āndhra University

The headquarters of the Āndhra University were shifted to Vizagapatam during the year. Arrangements have been made for honours courses in Telugu and History. A scheme of physical education was introduced in some of the affiliated colleges. Courses of University lectures and University Extension lectures were arranged in the University area by the Syndicate during the year.

Annamalai University

The first Intermediate and degree examinations of the Annamalai University were begun in March 1931. So far, courses up to the honours standard have been provided in English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Tamil and Sanskrit.

Secondary education

270. There was an increase in the number of secondary schools for Indian boys from 526 to 531. There were 181,272 pupils in these schools against

175,493 in the year before. Of these, 4,016 were girls compared with 3,566 in the previous year. Six hundred and twenty-four girls and 20,452 boys completed their Secondary School-leaving Certificates during the year, 105 of these being Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras. Direct expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 81·54 lakhs to Rs. 83·95 lakhs, public funds contributing 34·43 per cent and fees 51·46 per cent. Rupees 45-14-0 was the average cost of giving secondary education to a pupil, and the average fee was Rs. 23-10-0.

Elementary education

271. There was a decrease in the number of public elementary schools for boys from 50,453 to 50,121. The number of pupils in these schools, however, increased by 37,879 to 2,295,256. The wastage in this class of education is clear from the following figures of the total enrolments during the year in the first five standards of boys' elementary schools :—

Standard I	1,164,788
Standard II	451,899
Standard III	321,161
Standard IV	236,194
Standard V	76,793

A child cannot be said to have acquired permanent literacy unless he has passed through the first four standards at least and is ready to enter the fifth.

There were 377 higher elementary schools in the Presidency, more than 50 per cent of them being maintained by local boards. The number of teachers in elementary schools was 96,067, of whom 52,551 were trained, against 94,412, of whom 49,229 were trained, in the previous year. A grant of Rs. 82,626 was paid to local bodies from Provincial funds for the construction of buildings, compared with one of Rs. 1,10,707 in the year before.

One hundred and twelve new schools under the control of village panchayats were started during the year, making a total of 1,350 such schools in the Presidency. There were 45,379 pupils in these schools as against 44,887 in the previous

year, 4,536 of the pupils being girls and 3,995 Ādi-Drāvidas. The Government spent Rs. 2,56,965 on teaching grants for these schools in the year, and Rs. 38,316 on equipment and buildings for them.

Special education

272. The number of students in the Government training schools for masters increased from 8,874 to 9,138, and those in the aided training schools from 2,026 to 2,130. There was an increase in the number of teachers of the secondary and higher elementary grades, which is in accordance with the policy of eliminating the lower elementary grade teachers. Five thousand nine hundred and seven men and 1,441 women passed the Training School-leaving Certificate examination. There were 304 manual training classes with a strength of about 38,199 in existence at the end of the year, against 267 classes with a strength of 36,458 at the end of the previous year. There were also 44 manual training classes, with 2,690 pupils, attached to the Madras Corporation elementary schools. On the last day of the year under report 51,060 students, as against 46,862 at the end of the year before, were receiving instruction of a technical nature—2,614 art education, 1,438 technical education in engineering subjects and telegraphy, 44,640 industrial education including agriculture and 2,368 commercial education.

Women's education

273. Institutions intended for Indian girls increased in number from 5,509 to 5,862 and their strength from 340,942 to 366,413. There were 703,060 girls attending all grades of schools on the last day of the year as against 667,332 at the end of the previous year. The membership of the five colleges for women rose from 404 to 441, besides which 141 women students, against 139 in the year before, were reading in Arts colleges for men and 66 women were studying in the Government medical colleges. The strength of the two teachers' training colleges for women at Madras was 59. One new high school for girls and one new middle school were opened, making a total of 43 high schools and 29 middle schools with a

strength of 16,802 compared with 15,784 in the previous year. There were 20,213 girls receiving secondary education against 18,837 in the year before. Elementary schools for girls rose in number from 5,298 to 5,648 and their strength from 318,791 to 342,852. There was an increase by 14,190 to 342,233 in the number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys. The opening of one new lower elementary training school at Vaniyambadi increased the number of Government training schools for women teachers to 38. One more aided training school was also opened. In all, 2,923 women were undergoing training in the 60 schools under all managements as against 2,694 in the previous year. The total direct expenditure on Arts colleges for women was Rs. 2,29,434, with an average cost per student of Rs. 516. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls was Rs. 53·02 lakhs against Rs. 47·31 lakhs in the year before; 77·67 per cent of this came from public funds and 3·58 per cent from fees. The average cost of educating a girl in a secondary school was Rs. 59-11-7, and in an elementary school Rs. 13-4-6.

European education

274. Two European primary schools were closed during the year, leaving a total of 82 European schools of all grades. There was a slight increase in strength from 10,824 to 10,834 pupils, 1,564 of these being Indians. Seven hundred and fifty-two teachers were employed in European schools as against 735 in the previous year, there being an increase in trained teachers. Eighty-five candidates passed the European High School examination out of 156 who entered, and out of 260 who sat for the Middle School examination, 119 were successful. The expenditure on European education increased from Rs. 25·76 lakhs to Rs. 26·19 lakhs. Public funds contributed 33·6 per cent of this and fees 26·4 per cent.

Muhammadan education

275. The number of public institutions for Muhammadans was 3,913 with a strength of 231,768, as against 3,902 such institutions, having a strength of 226,449, in the previous year. Private institutions increased from 572 to 579, but their strength decreased from 25,261 to 24,035. There

were 426 Muhammadan students reading in colleges as against 406 in the year before. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for Indians rose from 11,376 to 11,905, the number of boys in secondary schools for Muhammadans increasing from 3,768 to 3,808. Muhammadans formed 5 per cent of the total number undergoing secondary education. Public elementary schools for Mappilla boys in Malabar decreased from 1,514 to 1,495, but their strength rose from 106,770 to 107,034. Some schools which were not properly worked were closed. Girls' schools increased from 123 to 153 and their strength from 5,799 to 7,105. Four hundred and twenty-five Mappilla girls and 4,311 boys attended other schools. Two hundred and fifty scholarships were awarded to Mappilla boys during the year, and 51 special scholarships were held by Mappilla girls attending girls' schools. Out of 4,558 teachers in Mappilla boys' schools 2,721 were Mappillas, 865 of whom were trained. Two hundred and ninety-nine Mappilla men were undergoing training in Malabar during the year. There were 100 Mappilla women-teachers, of whom 46 were trained, in the girls' schools, out of a total of 281 teachers. Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education rose to Rs. 24·78 lakhs from Rs. 22·97 lakhs in the year before. Seventy-nine per cent of this came from public funds and 2·98 per cent from fees.

Education of backward classes

276. Public institutions for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras numbered 11,324 with a strength of 354,248, as against 11,114 institutions with a strength of 347,408 in the previous year. There was an increase of 16 in the number of private schools, making a total of 323 institutions of this class. The total number of Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra pupils in all public schools increased by 2 per cent to 301,917.

Education of aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes

277. The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes who were studying in all classes of institutions, was 23,378 compared with 20,074 in the previous year. There were 21 elementary schools for Chenchus in Kurnool district with a strength of 548, and five boys

belonging to this class were receiving secondary education. There were 74 schools for the aboriginal tribes of the Nilgiris. The number of these people in all elementary schools in the district decreased from 4,006 to 3,809, but two hundred and thirty-eight attended secondary schools against 182 in the previous year. There were 395 special schools for criminal tribes with a strength of 16,988, compared with 411 such schools with a strength of 17,225 in the year before.

Education of defective children

278. The Victory Memorial Blind School, which has both educational and industrial sections, was opened in Madras during the year, and the Corporation School for Blind and Deaf Mutes was closed. There were 376 children in the seven institutions for the education of defective children during the year, excluding the Central Institute for Defectives, Mysore.

Miscellaneous

279. Progress was made in adult education, and classes run by non-official and honorary agencies were working in 22 centres at the end of the year compared with 14 in the previous year. In addition, classes were opened at 5 centres in Malabar by the Devadhar Reconstruction Trust with Government aid. Ten adult education centres were also started in the same district by managements of high schools and higher elementary schools. There were 5,414 part-time and night schools in the Presidency with a strength of 152,818. Officers of the Education Department and others gave a large number of lantern lectures during the year. There was a slight decrease in the number of boy scouts from 13,517 to 13,019. The girl guide movement went steadily forward. Both the Scout and the Girl Guide Associations received grants of Rs. 10,000 each from Government.

Finance

280. The total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 541·07 lakhs to Rs. 614·08 lakhs, of which 65 per cent was borne by public funds and 35 per cent by private funds, as in the previous year. Expenditure on institutions managed by local bodies increased by nearly Rs. 16 lakhs. The payment of a large amount of non-recurring

grant to the Andhra University also contributed to the increase in expenditure.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

[*Commissioner's Report for the year 1930-31*]

281. Eleven examinations were held as in the previous year. The details are as follows:—

Number.	Name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1	Secondary School-leaving Certificate Public examination	22,343	21,947	380
2	Training School-leaving Certificate examination	10,897	10,608	129
3	Deputy Inspectors' Test examination ...	*172	*153	20
4	Government Technical examinations ...	*10,688	*10,025	150
5	Public examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit Schools	405	391	16
6	Special Test examinations { June ...	*2,658	*2,206	23
	{ December .	*2,410	*2,085	29
7	Technical Teachers' Certificate examination	*136	*123	20
8	European School examinations	424	417	20
9	Examination for Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training (for men) ...	27	27	1
10	Examination for Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training (for women) ...	10	10	1
11	Pandits' Training Certificate examination ..	28	28	1
	Total ...	50,198	48,020	795

* Number of subject-candidates.

In the year before the number registered for these examinations was 46,238, and the number actually examined 43,827. More candidates used the vernacular for non-language subjects in the Secondary School-leaving Certificate examination in the year under report. Eighty-five members of depressed classes and 43 children or dependents of Indian soldiers were admitted to this examination without payment of fees. The Government have withdrawn recognition given

to examinations in commercial subjects conducted by local agents in India on behalf of examining bodies outside India, as a qualification for public service.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

Pupils

282. The progress made was again most satisfactory. The numbers on the rolls on the 31st March 1931 were 320 boys and 197 girls. Three hundred and ninety-two children have been registered for admission. Twenty-nine pupils sat for the Cambridge examinations and 17 passed. Twelve boys entered for the ten vacancies for Chepstow and all qualified. Four boys took the examination for aircraft apprentices in the Royal Air Force and three passed. Eight girls passed the examinations of the Trinity College of Music—three with honours. Of old pupils, one got his commission after passing through Sandhurst, and another, about whom the Secretary of State for Air wrote in commendatory terms, was selected for a cadetship at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell. Two pupils also gained distinctions in medical colleges.

Physical and military training

Hockey, football and cricket were played during the year, most success being attained at hockey. His Excellency the Governor attended the annual sports. The strength of the company of girl guides was reduced to 20, to improve their efficiency. There were nine members of the Auxiliary Force in the school and 120 cadets in the cadet company. In the competition for the King's Trophy and the Imperial Challenge Shield, the school was placed nineteenth among the best 100 units in the Empire—a gain of five places on last year's results.

Health

Admissions to hospital in the year increased by over 50 per cent. Besides influenza and measles, diphtheria caused no little trouble among the girls. All children with any history of diphtheria are now tested before admission at the Brigade Laboratory at Wellington, and four children were found to be harbouring the germs since this was started.

A new hall and additions to the girls' hostel were completed during the year. Buildings

Expenditure in the year amounted to Rs. 3,65,684, and the year ended with a deficit of about Rs. 600. Finance

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LITERATURE AND THE PRESS

[*Report of the Connemara Public Library for 1930-31; Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1930-31; Report on the Madras Record Office for 1930-31; Statistical Abstract for British India—Printing Presses and Publications*]

283. A large number of books were added to the library, including 1,437 standard works—more than twice as many as in the previous year. This was made possible by the receipt of an increased grant of Rs. 8,500 from the Government, and was also due to gifts of books from various persons and institutions. Issues of 470 journals were received in exchange for the Museum Bulletin. The old catalogue of books arranged according to authors was replaced by a single up-to-date catalogue arranged by subjects. The card catalogue was completed for thirteen subjects. Towards the end of the year the open access system was introduced. There was again an increase in the number of readers from 30,142 to 36,999 and in the number of volumes consulted from 41,200 to 47,311. The number of volumes lent to residents in Madras and the vicinity was 14,152. In addition to this, 464 volumes were lent to approved libraries in the mufassal. There were twelve such libraries at the end of the year. Connemara Public Library

284. This library was visited by 4,124 persons as against 4,520 in the previous year, and 7,730 manuscripts and books were consulted. Two hundred and forty-two books were issued on loan to 182 persons interested in oriental studies. Thirty-two manuscripts were added to the library during the year. The preparation and printing of the descriptive and triennial catalogues were continued. Oriental Manuscripts Library

Educational associations and reading rooms

285. Educational associations and reading rooms again increased in number and strength. There were at the end of the year 2,483 teachers' associations with a membership of 137,002, against 2,349 associations with a membership of 111,311 in the previous year. The number of reading rooms and literary associations increased from 1,136 to 1,198.

Madras Record Office

286. Some more Collectorate records which were considered to be of historic and administrative importance, were received from Kurnool and Tanjore districts, and were listed and catalogued. Of old volumes dating from before the year 1800, 112, containing in all about 30,000 sheets, were repaired by the permanent staff of attenders, and 263 bundles containing about 84,600 sheets of records of various departments for periods between 1857 and 1870, were repaired by the temporary staff engaged for this purpose. Seven research scholars were permitted to have access to various records. The number of requisitions for papers and information received from public offices was nearly 10,990, forty-one cases involving prolonged search.

Publications

The "Diary and Consultation Books" for the years 1720 to 1740 and 1742 to 1744 were issued, and those for the years 1745, 1746, 1749 and 1750 were ready for issue. The "Despatches from England" for the years 1730 to 1733 were issued, and those for 1734 to 1737 were ready for issue. "Despatches to England" for the years 1733 to 1735 and 1736 to 1740 were issued during the year; "Letters from Fort St. George" for the years 1709 and 1710 were ready to be issued, and volumes of the Despatches and Letters for other periods were in the press. The volume "Money" of the Baramahal Records was issued and the volume "Review" was being printed.

Periodicals (1930) Statistics

287. During the year 285 newspapers were published, of which 106 appeared in Madras, 174 in the mufassal and 5 in Pondicherry and Karikal. Fifty-eight newspapers were in English, 101 in Tamil, 47 in Telugu, 21 in Malayalam and 10 in Kanarese.

Tone of the press

Newspapers vied with one another to find language to express their scorn for the report of the Simon Commission. The Government of India's despatch on reforms did not receive much better treatment. Though the resolutions of the Congress at Lahore, especially those in favour of complete independence and boycott of the legislatures, were by no means universally approved, yet the whole nationalist press, and even some of the more moderate papers, supported the civil disobedience movement. The complete boycott of foreign cloth was frequently urged as a means towards the attainment of swaraj. The action taken by the Government to maintain law and order evoked much hostile criticism. The Press Ordinance and the series of ordinances which followed it were strongly denounced. Sentences imposed by the courts on political offenders were termed severe, brutal and vindictive, and the police came in for unlimited vituperation and abuse. On the other hand, several newspapers supported constitutionalism and expressed their faith in the Round Table Conference.

The Malabar Tenancy Act, the Gaming Bill and the Suppression of Brothels Bill received the approbation of the entire press. The revision of the jail rules and classification of prisoners was discussed at some length.

Registration of books

288. During the year 3,570 books and 1,018 periodicals were registered compared with 3,540 books and 1,113 periodicals in the previous year. Of the publications registered, 1,114 were in English and other European languages, 3,002 in one or other of the vernaculars of the Province, 127 in Indian classical languages and 345 in more than one language. Thirty-one per cent of the total number dealt with religious subjects, 24 per cent with miscellaneous subjects and 16 per cent with "language." As many as 1,185 were for educational purposes. Many of these were commentaries on, and summaries of, text books. Apart from this, publications generally maintained progressive tendencies and a healthy tone.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

289. *Vide* pages 252 to 254 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Government Museum

290. A thorough re-organization of the botanical gallery was commenced towards the end of the year, and a new type of cabinet for the better exhibition of specimens was introduced. The study of the Nayadis (the most backward tribe among the inhabitants of the plains of Malabar) was taken up during the year. The preliminary cataloguing of the punch-marked coins in the Museum's collection was completed by the Numismatic Assistant. A number of metal images in the Museum were chemically cleaned and investigations were made in connection with the restoration of certain sculptures and prehistoric iron implements by an archæological chemist, who was appointed temporarily during the year.

Publications

Three bulletins were issued during the year on natural history and general subjects.

Theatre

The Museum Theatre was used on 54 occasions. Among these were eleven performances by the Madras Dramatic Society and eight concerts by the Madras Musical Association.

Meteorology (1930)

291. The Madras daily weather report, containing meteorological elements for 27 representative stations in the Presidency including two stations reporting rainfall only, was published throughout the year. A continuous record of the various meteorological elements was maintained at the Madras Observatory. Pilot balloon observations for the determination of the direction and velocity of upper winds over Madras were also continued during the year.

Astronomy (1930)

292. The Kodaikānal Observatory confined itself mainly to solar research work, but also maintained complete meteorological and seismometric records. Work on the part of the programme of the International Astronomical Union

assigned to the observatory was continued as before.

Kodaikanal Observatory

Photoheliograms were obtained on 330 days, spectroheliograms of the sun's disc in calcium light on 327 days and in hydrogen light on 292 days, and of prominences on the limb in calcium light on 299 days and in hydrogen light on 272 days.

In accordance with the normal course of the sunspot cycle, there was a decline in every form of solar activity during the year 1930. The mean daily number of sun spots visible during 1930 was 2·9 in the mean latitudes of 10°·9 in the northern and 10°·1 in the southern hemisphere—a decrease of 33 per cent from the number visible in 1929. The mean daily number and areas of prominences were also less by 13 and 14 per cent respectively than in the year 1929. In the case of prominences projected on the disc as absorption markings in hydrogen light, there was a decrease of 19 per cent when compared with the previous year.

Various investigations were also carried out during the year.

Madras Observatory

Star observations necessary for the maintenance of an accurate time service for the whole of India were made regularly, as in previous years. Besides this, wireless time signals broadcast from Calcutta, Colombo, Bordeaux and Rugby were observed daily for comparison with the local time determination. The time gun at Fort St. George failed on 26 occasions out of a total of 718, most of the failures being due to bad tubes. The time ball at the harbour failed to drop correctly at 1 p.m. on eleven occasions. On eight of these occasions it dropped correctly at 2 p.m. The three failures were due to faults on the line. The sixteen hours roll of signals was sent daily to the Central Telegraph Office for distribution throughout the entire telegraph system of the country.

CHAPTER VIII

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

Archæology

293. On the conservation of protected ancient monuments and upkeep of roads and pathways connected with them a sum of Rs. 28,497 was spent in the Madras Presidency.

Special repairs were carried out—to the hill fort at Udayagiri, which bears influence of Vijayanagar kings of the sixteenth century A.D.; to the ancient protected monuments connected with the Vijayanagar dynasty, in Penukonda; at Ratnagiri, to the hill fort of the Chola period, which dates from about the fifteenth century A.D.; to the Siva temple at Kambaduru, a specimen of Chalukyan style; to the Mahal on the plain below the Gurramkonda fortress, one of the principal Mussalman strongholds in the seventeenth century A.D.; to the group of Siva and Gopalakrishna temples at Timmalapuram, built by Achuta Dēva Rāya of Vijayanagar in 1539 A.D.; in Madras, to the old town wall and the bastion attached to it (this was built by the East India Company in the latter part of the seventeenth century A.D.); to the walls and moat of the Palghat fort, constructed by Tippu Sultan in the eighteenth century A.D.; to the Dansborg castle at Tranquebar and to the Valisvara temple at Tiruvalisvaram.

The usual annual repairs were carried out at the Hampi Ruins at Gingee, a fine hill fortress built by the Vijayanagar kings, and to the Seven Pagodas, a remarkable group of monolithic temples and sculptures of Pallava Architecture of about the sixth century A.D. In addition, repairs were carried out to a large number of protected monuments scattered throughout the Presidency, all of which are being maintained in a good state of preservation.

Excavations were continued at Nagarjunakonda in Guntūr district, and two more ruined stupas were discovered in the vicinity and explored, but without important discoveries. One was a small mound which contained nothing of interest, whereas the other measured 46 feet in diameter and contained earthenware pots and bowls and the remains of animals. Sixty-six sculptures—only ten of them important—were discovered in the course of excavations conducted during the year. They have been placed in a special barbed wire enclosure on the spot, two watchmen being appointed to look after them. The numerous stupas, monasteries and temples discovered at this ancient site have been repaired, and have been made accessible by improving the surrounding area, which is to be acquired by the department.

294. The epigraphical survey was continued in Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem, West Gōdāvari, Guntūr and South Kanara districts and 376 inscriptions of the various dynasties of Southern India were copied in the year. Two hundred and sixty of these records are in Tamil and the rest are either in Telugu or in Kannada. In the inscriptions of the Pallava dynasty there are some which have a considerable bearing on the important question of the Pallava supremacy in the South about the ninth century A.D. The epigraphs of Nandivarman III (about 830—854 A.D.) and of Nripatuṅga (about 854—880 A.D.) clearly show that these rulers must have continued to hold sway over the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, where the epigraphs were secured. The Tiruvadi inscription shows that the Pāndya ruler Varaguna II was only a subordinate of Nripatuṅga. Another record of this Pallava king, copied this year, shows that his queen Vīramahādēviyār, who was not known to us before, performed the *hiraṇyagarbha* and *tulābhāra* ceremonies at Tirukkōdikā, presenting gold to the Tiruchchatturai temple in the district of Tanjore. Aparājita Pallava vanquished the Pāndya king Varaguna II, but according to the Tiruvālangādu plates was himself killed by the Chōla king Aditya I. In

Epigraphy

the present collection there are several inscriptions which, on palæographical grounds, may be relegated to the reign of Āditya I. As they were found in Tanjore district they seem to indicate that the Pallava supremacy over this part of the country at any rate finally passed away with Aparājita.

The Chōla records found this year speak of some new royal ladies such as Trailōkyamahādēvī, the wife of Parāntaka I, and Mullūr-naṅgai, the mother-in-law of Parakēsarivarman.

The long, though damaged, Sanskrit inscription in the Kailāsanātha temple at Conjeeveram, which was noticed several years ago, was carefully re-examined this year, and by putting all the available fragments of it together it was found that it belonged to the Saka year 923 and gave the genealogy of the Eastern Chālukyas. The study of this interesting record shows that the Chōla king Rājarāja I captured a powerful chief named Bhīma, who must be identified with the homonymous Telugu-Chōda ruler and not with the Eastern Chālukya king Vimalāditya surnamed Mummadi-Bhīma and Birudanka-Bhīma. It further shows that the Kāmārnava whom the Chālukya Dānārnava had routed must be the Kalinga king Kāmārnava IV, the father of Vajrahasta IV.

Among the Telugu records of the present collection there is a fair number of Kākatīya inscriptions. Those of king Ganapati refer to Gandapendāra Ambadēva Mahārāja, Gandapendāra Gangaya-Sāhini and Nāmadēva-Pandita, who took an active part in the government of the country. An inscription of Rudrāmbā, dated in the Saka year 1191, speaks of an officer *Bāhattara-Niyōgādhipati* Ponkala Mallayya Preggada and his chief Tripurāridēva, with whom we were not familiar before.

In the collection of the Kannada inscriptions made during the year, there is an epigraph written in the characters of about the ninth century A.D., which acquaints us with a new chief named Nripamallarāja, who was probably the overlord of the Kadambas during his time.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

295. *Vide* pages 259 to 262 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and page 222 of the Report for the year 1929-30.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Church of England

296. In the diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1931 there were 97 clerks in Holy Orders holding the licence of the Bishop. Of these, 18 were chaplains on the Madras Ecclesiastical establishment and 42 were Indian clergymen. One European and seven Indians were ordained as deacons and two Europeans and eleven Indians were ordained as priests by the Bishop during the year. Licences to officiate in the diocese as chaplains, English ministers, missionary ministers or Indian pastors were granted to eleven clergymen.

Services were conducted during the year at five churches in the diocese of Tinnevelly, at three churches in the diocese of Travancore and Cochin and at four churches in the diocese of Dornakal.

Alms and other offerings made through clergymen ministering to English congregations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,92,616.

Church of Scotland

297. The establishment of the Church of Scotland consisted of the Presidency Senior Chaplain at Madras and one chaplain at Bangalore. There

was also a chaplain at Secunderabad for a short time. Ministers of other churches and denominations acted at Kotagiri and Wellington, and for most of the year at Secunderabad.

STATIONERY

Opening balance

298. The value of stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year 1930-31 was Rs. 3,19,558 (English stores Rs. 2,05,546 and Indian stores Rs. 1,14,012) against Rs. 3,91,728 (English stores Rs. 2,83,105 and Indian stores Rs. 1,08,624) in 1929-30.

Receipts

The total value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 13,56,272 (English stores Rs. 8,45,129 and Indian stores Rs. 5,11,143) against Rs. 12,30,474 (English stores Rs. 8,12,755 and Indian stores Rs. 4,17,719) in 1929-30.

Issues

The total value of stores issued during the year amounted to Rs. 12,26,167 (English stores Rs. 7,96,978 and Indian stores Rs. 4,29,189) against Rs. 13,02,645 (English stores Rs. 8,90,314 and Indian stores Rs. 4,12,331) in 1929-30.

Local funds

The value of stationery debited to local funds, etc., and of stationery issued on payment during the year amounted to Rs. 34,049 against Rs. 31,275 in 1929-30.

Closing balance

The value of the closing balance of stores for the year was Rs. 4,49,663 (English stores Rs. 2,53,697 and Indian stores Rs. 1,95,966) against Rs. 3,19,558 (English stores Rs. 2,05,546 and Indian stores Rs. 1,14,012) in 1929-30.

GOVERNMENT PRESS

Finance

299. The receipts for the year, including receipts in England, amounted to Rs. 2,49,462 against Rs. 2,39,839 (revised) in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to recoveries for printing work done for the Census Department. The net expenditure, inclusive of expenditure in England, amounted to Rs. 11,11,312 as against

Rs. 10,07,970 (revised) in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the grant of leave on average pay to piece-work establishment, to the adjustment to the credit of the depreciation fund of the net deficiency in the stock-taking of plant, and to additions to plant.

Publications

300. Acts and books to the face value of Rs. 83,338 were added during the year, and sales, including those of the commission agents, amounted to Rs. 31,638. The sales effected through agents amounted to Rs. 6,284 against Rs. 5,821 in the previous year. The face value of repealed Acts and obsolete publications written off during the year was Rs. 2,841. Free issues amounted in value to Rs. 66,733 against Rs. 59,040 in the previous year, the increase being due to the distribution of the publication "Birds of South India" and of a number of volumes of "Records of Fort St. George." The total number of books, gazettes, papers, etc., supplied, apart from sales, was 346,756, including 35,433 copies of Government proceedings and other papers placed at the disposal of the Press.

Printing and binding

301. The total work charges in respect of printing and binding amounted to Rs. 9,57,362, the cost of paper and binding materials to Rs. 2,29,687 and the cost of maps, stereos and blocks to Rs. 25,924.

Miscellaneous

302. The total output in the type-foundry was 139,000 lb., consisting of foundry type and quotations, monotype cast types, leads and rule material and stereo and electrotypes. The expenditure on the supply of, and repairs to, rubber stamps, pads, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,788. The total number of covers and forms printed for supply during the year was 281 millions against 217 millions in the previous year.

Plant to the value of Rs. 1,68,246 was added during the year. The mechanical composition plant was extended by the addition of three monotype casters and keyboards. The book value of plant after deducting depreciation at the close of the year was Rs. 14,22,251. The closing balance of

stock of stores was Rs. 2,16,759 as compared with Rs. 1,64,681 in the previous year, the increase being due to a larger stock of paper on hand at the end of the year.

Printing bills on account of Government work executed at private presses passed during the year amounted to Rs. 32,277 against Rs. 24,189 in the previous year. The value of bills checked for private bodies was Rs. 51,335 against Rs. 51,277 in the previous year.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1930)

[Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department; Statistical Abstract for British India—Medico-legal investigations]

General

303. The total number of articles examined during the year was 5,406 compared with 5,844 in the previous year. There was again an increase in the number of stain cases.

Medico-legal analyses

304. The number of human poisoning cases investigated was 271, in which 330 persons were affected and 207 died. Poison was detected in 133 cases. The most common poisons discovered were mercury, datura, opium and arsenic. Datura was, as before, mostly used as an aid to robbery.

Human poisoning

Animal poisoning

Thirty-three cases of animal poisoning, in which 122 articles were concerned, were examined, and poison was found in 17 cases—arsenic in 8 and yellow oleander or its active principle in 7.

Stain cases

The number of cases of stains received for investigation was 749, with 3,217 articles. Most of them were cases of blood stains.

General analyses

305. The number of general analyses done was 254 compared with 584 in the previous year. This decrease was due to the establishment of the customs laboratory and to the transference to the King Institute, Guindy, of the duty of examination of water for technical purposes.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

306. There were 3,563 charitable institutions in the Presidency, with an income of Rs. 24,32,837 and 20 muras of rice. Of these, 2,275 institutions were maintained entirely by endowments of land and money and by subscriptions and donations from the general public, their total receipts from these sources amounting to Rs. 10·76 lakhs. Two hundred and ninety institutions were supported by Government at a cost of Rs. 3·78 lakhs, and 245 institutions were maintained partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 5·59 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 753 institutions, costing Rs. 4·19 lakhs, devolved wholly or in part on local bodies. Institutions

The purpose served by 2,185 of the institutions was the relief of travellers. Of these, 989 were for the general public, 1,151 for Hindus, 43 for Muhammadans and 2 for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Of the 416 institutions for the relief of Brahmans, 376 were entirely supported by the public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 705, while those for orphans, the blind, the deaf and lepers, numbered 53. The total number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions was 16,766,143.

Details of three important charitable institutions in Madras are given below.

307. The receipts of the Triplicane Langarkhana during the year, together with the opening balance of Rs. 344, amounted to Rs. 5,226 as against Rs. 5,295 in the year before. The daily average number of paupers who received help from the institution was 203 as against 187 in the previous year. Triplicane Langarkhana

308. The total number of admissions to the Monegar Choultry during the year was 207 as against 112 in the previous year. The Board of Directors raised the maximum number of paupers to be dieted daily from 75 to 100. The average daily cost of diet fell from As. 3-1 to As. 2-9 for each pauper. The receipts during the year Monegar Choultry

amounted to Rs. 11,762 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,467.

Raja of Venkatagiri Choultry

309. The daily average number of out-door paupers who received rice from the Raja of Venkatagiri Choultry was 160·41 as against 146·25 in the previous year. The cost of the rice distributed, however, fell from Rs. 3,501 to Rs. 3,054. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,567 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,362.

TOWN PLANNING

[*Annual Report of the Director of Town Planning for the year 1930–31*]

General

310. The amended Town Planning Act became law during the year. One of its requirements is that every municipal council must submit to the Government by the 31st March 1934 a general town-planning scheme for the area within the municipality and its vicinity. The Nellore Municipal Council took action on this by appointing a special surveyor. The Act was extended to three new panchayat areas and at the end of the year was in force in Madras city, 81 municipalities and 35 panchayat areas.

Schemes

By the end of the year 121 schemes for Madras and 39 municipalities were in existence. Of these, 27 had been finally sanctioned by Government. There were 12 schemes for panchayat areas, of which Government had finally sanctioned 3. Three sanctioned schemes were completed during the year, and another almost so, and 26 others were in the process of execution. Twenty-two schemes were examined by the department and submitted to Government. Three municipal councils and three other local bodies took up the preparation of new schemes during the year.

Industrial areas

Special areas for industrial buildings had been fixed in 36 municipalities and 75 panchayat towns at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous

311. Twenty-three town extension schemes were sent to the Director of Town Planning for

his advice. The department also examined 31 minor improvement schemes such as schemes for road widening, park lay-out, market planning and so on. Thirty-seven building schemes were submitted for the approval of the Director. Designs were furnished by the department for 169 schemes. Civic survey, which had been undertaken in 14 municipalities, was completed in 5 of them, and 4 more municipal councils and 1 panchayat board took up this work towards the end of the year.

The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 43,472. Expenditure

MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION

[*Report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1930-31*]

312. All Government offices in the Presidency were divided into four groups for the recruitment of clerks and typists under the new scheme formulated by the Commission and approved by the Government. Nearly 4,500 persons applied for the 1,400 vacancies advertised, and 4,052 qualified candidates for clerks' posts were actually examined at the first competitive examination held in March 1931. About 600 of the candidates were examined in Madras and the rest at 17 other centres. The examination consisted of four simple tests :— English composition, précis-writing, vernacular composition and translation, and general knowledge, the main purpose being to test the candidates' intelligence and common sense, and their capacity for accurate thought and expression. No examination for typists was held as the number of qualified applicants was less than the estimated number of vacancies.

The Commission was consulted with regard to appointments to thirty-one posts in the superior and subordinate grades of various provincial and specialist services, and the recommendations made were accepted with one exception. Sixty-six proposals for recruitment by promotion to the

provincial services were also considered, and lists of candidates qualified for admission were drawn up in the case of certain services. From August onwards the special tests for Government servants and probationers were conducted under the auspices of the Commission, which, according to Government orders issued in March, is to undertake all future work in this connection. The Commission dealt with thirty-five appeals, thirty-two proposals regarding punishments and five memorials, its recommendations in these matters being accepted in all except two cases.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT

313. The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1931 is shown in the following table :—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointments.	Non-gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	676	4,053	10,318	1,478
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	370	2,392	8,467	36,402
Depressed Classes	2	7	103	1,818
Muhammadans	81	392	1,865	10,995
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians	448	528	49	8
Indian Christians	151	691	1,426	2,454
Others	11	7	27	174

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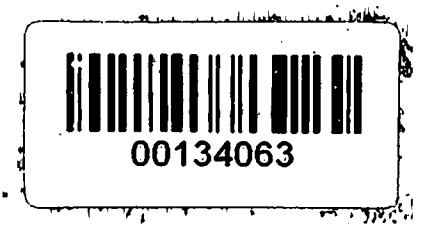
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